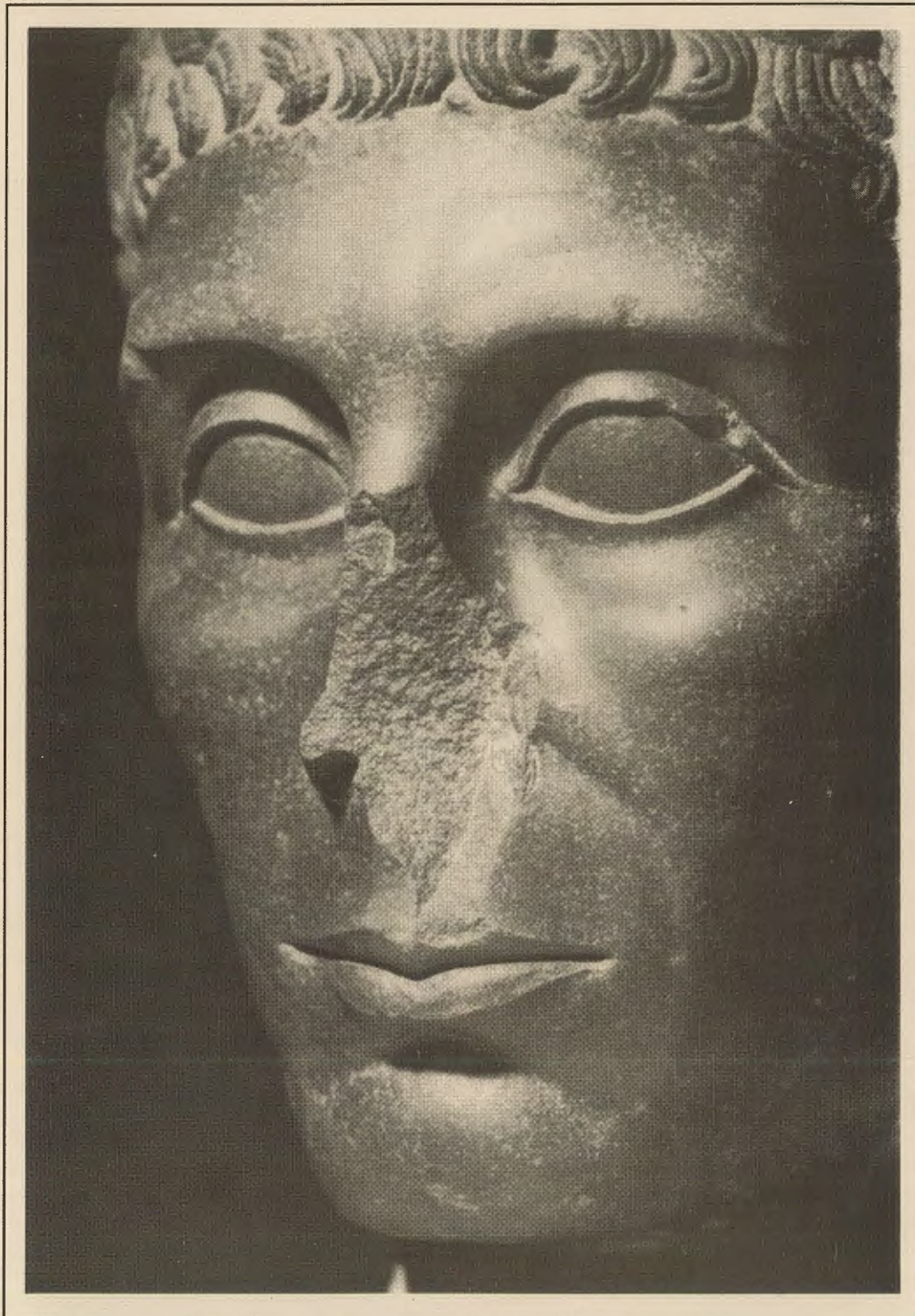


Ann. XV

Newsletter

OF THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT



Number 163

FALL 1993

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Cover Illustration: "The Brooklyn Black Head", 58.30. This important sculpture received its first scholarly publication in the catalogue *Egyptian Sculpture of the Late Period, 700 B.C. to A.D. 100*, (Brooklyn, 1960); We are publishing the head on the front of this Newsletter in honor of the passing of Professor B.V. Bothmer who died on November 24, 1993.

AMENMESSE PROJECT REPORT
by Otto J. Schaden

Editor's Note: The following reports are parts 1 and 2 of the excavation of KV-10, the tomb of King Amenmesse by the University of Arizona Egyptian Expedition, from December 31 1992 to January 13, 1993 and May 18 through July 4, 1993. Otto Schaden and Richard Wilkinson were co-directors of the Amenmesse Project during 1992-93.

From 31 December 1992 through 13 January 1993, the University of Arizona Egyptian Expedition (UAEE) initiated a study of the tomb of King Amenmesse (Dynasty XIX), No. 10 in the Valley of the Kings (KV-10). As time and resources were limited, our objectives were varied—study and photograph some of the surviving decoration, check architectural details and make a small sondage in B chamber.

Amenmesse's tomb has not received much attention, though it was one of the tombs open and at least partly accessible in the late classical period. Various factors contribute to this seeming "unpopularity." First of all, the raised relief decoration near the

entrance has been carefully chiseled away and much of the remaining decoration has disintegrated due to water damage throughout the ages. Secondly, most of the tomb's accessible chambers are almost fully choked with debris. Even in the pillared hall (now available only via the break connecting KV-10 with Rameses III's KV-11), one must crawl about. Only where 19th century explorer's removed *turab* from the back wall to gain access to the lower chambers is it possible to stand erect in the hall. Finally, many uncertainties regarding Amenmesse himself exist.

Amenmesse is a mystery in many ways. Basically little is known with certainty about him and his associations. He appears to have had a four year

reign, through the exact position in the sequence of kings is yet much debated. He is often characterized as a usurper. The chiseled out texts and reliefs near the entrance of the tomb normally would hint at *damnatio*, but in this case almost all of the raised relief is expunged, even deities! This unusual situation calls for some other explanation (perhaps reuse/redecorating?) rather than the usual desecration performed against an "undesirable." Reuse of the tomb is apparent for there are ("were" is more accurate!) scenes of a queen and king's mother in a redecoration of chambers E and F. As far as could be determined with only parts of the walls free of *turab*, the bulk of the Amenmesse decoration was in sunk relief and is now only represented by scattered traces—generally areas wherein the plaster has fallen away and only the most deeply cut signs are hewn partly into the limestone walls. Very often, such traces include parts of cartouches, none of which exhibited any signs of deliberate defacement by human agencies. The main damage of these scenes was surely the massive flooding which removed most of the original plaster and introduced the great heaps of *turab*. According to Romer, one of the greatest floods occurred during the XIXth Dynasty. It is possible that it played a major role in the ruination of Amenmesse's tomb, especially if we consider the odd chance that it may have taken place as the construction of the tomb was nearing completion.

Of special interest were the representations in the well chamber (E) for a King's Mother Takhat and in the pillared hall (F) for a Queen Baketwerel. The most recent copies of these scenes was that of Lefebure in 1883 (published in his *Les Hypogees Royaux de Thebes*, Paris, 1889). It was uncertain if these royal women are associated with Amenmesse or are merely later intruders during a reuse of KV-10. When we entered the pillared hall, we were met with an almost complete blank—almost all of Baketwerel's scenes were now gone! There is part of one scene yet preserved on the back wall. The scenes of Takhat in E were likewise missing. In both rooms there are still some traces which generally support the validity of Lefebure's rough sketches. The great flood in the KV occurred in 1916 and we suspect that it may have been the cause of the demise of these scenes with the royal ladies.

We did find traces of evidence which indicate that chambers A through F were decorated for Amenmesse. Even in E and F, only the lines deeply cut into the limestone are preserved. The decoration for the women was really a redecoration. Baketwerel's scene against the back wall depicted her being led in to Osiris and Isis, and surviving traces suggest that the

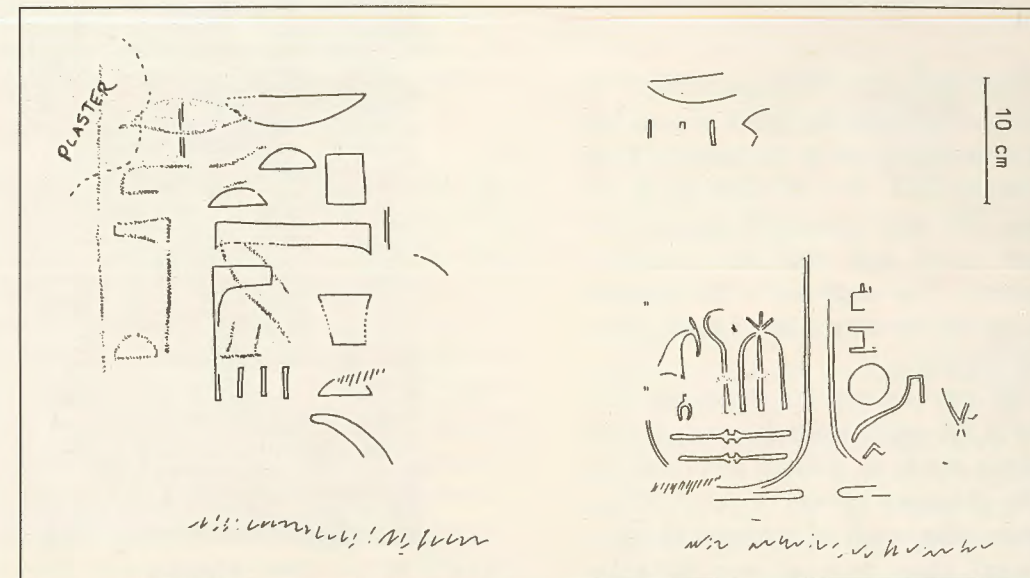
original Amenmesse scene had a similar subject matter—the form of a seated Osiris with a goddess (presumably Isis) standing behind him are clear. Likewise in E, in the upper left hand corner of the right wall there is yet bit of the text identifying the king's mother (cf. sketch). Partly under it and nearby are parts of the original Amenmesse decoration including titles of a goddess and parts of the king's cartouches.

Clearly the royal ladies' materials were *later* than the original Amenmesse decorations. But the time span separating these successive works is yet to be resolved. At the present time it seems unlikely that Amenmesse would have had his original work covered up and the new decorations applied, especially as there apparently was no mention or depiction of Amenmesse in the new scenes. Though it is sometimes assumed the women are associated with Amenmesse and are contemporary, it has also been suggested that they date to the Late Dynasty XX (Dodson Theory). For now there is no reason to suppose that the women's materials in KV-10 are not roughly contemporary and that their associations as wife and mother are to but one (unnamed) king. There is yet much to determine regarding the overall history of the tomb and the persons named therein, and as for the royal women, they must fall between the latter part of Dynasty XIX and the end of Dynasty XX.

As so much has been lost on the past century, what little remains of the plaster in E and F should be copied and recorded before any further disintegration becomes manifest. It is hoped that the sole surviving scene with Baketwerel can be fortified and saved.

Some alterations on the existing plans and sections of KV-10 will be necessary. For example, just inside the door of the tomb the ceiling is flat, not sloped. Similarly in the entrance way to C, the ceiling is virtually flat. Also in C, we found the ledges not recessed as in the Thomas' plan. And, according to our measurements of that area of the tomb, the angle of decent should only be ca. 10° (about 4-5 degrees less than previously indicated). And in the well chamber the ceiling is not sloped, but flat. And the Ledges on some plans are apparently non-existent. The famous Sheikh Nagdy insists that his father told him of a well or pit in KV-10. It will take a while before we can either prove or verify that claim. Once there has been sufficient clearance, it will be necessary to have the entire tomb remapped.

Our sondage was small and brief. We cleared to the floor in B along the right wall starting from roughly the doorway of the small side chamber (Ba). In addition to nails, bottle caps, broken glass, wire and



The solid lines indicate the original Amenmesse decoration which is traceable on the limestone wall. In shading, some plaster (indicated) and paint identify the beginning of Takhat's text "Osiris, Mother of the God (ie., king) [...]" Her text is above the original "Lady of Heaven, Consort of the Gods [...]" who was apparently depicted below (now lost). At the right, where Takhat's face once existed, all that remains are traces of Amenmesse's cartouches.

the obligatory sardine tin, some sherds were recovered. The latter include pharonic, Late Roman and modern wares. As the tomb has been open to the elements for much of its existence we expect an assemblage of materials from widely scattered areas in time to emerge during the clearance.

As a small bonus "mystery", we noted 58 decorated Limestone fragments atop the rubble heap in C. One is in sunk relief, but the remainder are in a rather finely done raised relief. Bits of borders, a few glyphs and some feet are among the elements reserved. From what we have seen of KV-10's decoration, these fragments must surely have come from elsewhere in the valley. For whatever reason, they were dumped atop the rubble here. They were photographed and measured and it is hoped we will be able to find the original source of these pieces when we return.

At present there is no evidence that Amenmesse ever received burial in KV-10. At the present time one cannot even make any definite claims about the existence of a burial chamber. However, the advanced state of the decoration for Amenmesse in chambers A through F and other embellishments (the small side chamber in B and the unfinished room off the pillared hall) all suggest that the work on the tomb was well advanced, and that a burial chamber may have been initiated if not completed. Once C chamber is cleared we should know if the sarcophagus holds were installed.

Plans for the second season in the spring of 1993

are underway. Assuming we get into the field again soon, our plans call for some serious removal of *turab* from B and C chambers, plus photographing and copying whatever traces exist high on the walls in E and F chambers. The tops of the walls there are now relatively easy to reach and we want to copy as much as possible before any more of the remaining decoration crumbles.

A formal detailed report will hopefully be submitted to the ASAE later this winter. Meanwhile, Profs. Wilkinson and Ertman may do a summary for *KMT*. And Ertman (Ohio Earl now) is scheduled to present a paper on KV-10 at the ARCE annual meeting in Baltimore.

Our staff this past season consisted of the present writer, Edwin Brock (Director, CIE), Professor Earl Ertman (Akron) and Lyla Brock (archaeological illustrator). One key member of our staff, Professor Richard Wilkinson (Arizona) was unable to participate due to prior commitments.

Many thanks are due the Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, Dr. Mohammed Bakr, and the members of the Permanent High Committee for granting permission to conduct this investigation. While in Luxor, Dr. Mohammed El-Saghir (Chief Inspector of Upper Egypt) and Dr. Sayed Heghazy (General Director, West Bank) were most helpful in facilitating the work. Last but not least we wish to thank our inspector, Yahia Abd el Latif, for his generous assistance.

During the period from May 18 through July 4 of 1993 the University of Arizona Egyptian Expedition (UAEE) resumed its investigation of the tomb of King Amenmesse of Dynasty XIX, No. 10 (KV-10) in the Valley of the Kings. Our initial season during the past winter was rather brief and was also basically exploratory in nature¹. The emphasis of the recently concluded season was on the excavation of some of the upper chambers of the tomb.

Though KV-10 was among the more or less "accessible" tombs in the valley since the start of more modern investigations there, its defaced and damaged decorations and the excessive amount of debris filling most of its chambers (the result of repeated flooding throughout the ages) have deterred any full-scale investigation of the tomb until now².

However, Amenmesse is one of the key figures in any attempt to unravel some of the historical problems of the Late Dynasty XIX and as KV-10 appears to be his sole surviving monument, the investigation of it should, it is hoped, lead to some clarification of that era and of the development of the royal wadi itself.

Architectural Features

A number of corrections and alterations to previously published plans and sections of KV-10 were cited in our various reports on the work of the first season. Some additional changes can now be cited as a result of the recently concluded season. The angle of descent in C chamber is ca. 10 degrees, not the ca. 14-15 degrees as on the Thomas' plan³. It was suggested earlier that very likely the slopes in B and D will also have to be revised accordingly. Even without remeasuring B, it is clear that the slope is comparable to that in C. C chamber was found to have a simple ramp floor, not a combination stairs and ramp as sometimes suggested. Furthermore, there were no sarcophagus holds in C. At first this lack of holds was somewhat disappointing, for it could indicate that no sarcophagi had been installed. However, a possible explanation for the absence of the holds in C may be the fact that we found D corridor not to be sloped at all, but *level*. While crawling through parts of D last January the height of the rubble dimmed our view; only after we cleared a path along the right side of the chamber did it become apparent that there was little or no incline. Measurements confirmed that observation. This removal of surface material from the right side was the only excavation in D this season, but it did reveal the top of a rectangular niche just before the doorway to E chamber, cf. Fig. 1. Such a niche could



Figure 1

have been initially used as a sarcophagus hold and later "squared off" and transformed into a special niche. We assume there will be a mate for it on the left side of the corridor.

These new architectural features and those cited in our earlier reports will eventually be incorporated into new maps and plans of KV-10. The much needed remapping will be done later, once more debris has been removed and the tombs details are more accessible. There are yet many "unknowns" regarding the physical features of the tomb: the nature of the floor (ramp, stairs or a combination?) of the descent in the pillared hall (F chamber) and the questions of the full extent of the tomb. Early explorers were only able to penetrate some meters beyond the pillared hall and that area is now fully choked with rubble. There is



Figure 2

also the matter of a pit or well in E chamber. That should be resolved during the next season of excavation; though if there is a well, it will not be cleared until much later in the work.

The next season of excavation (hopefully in the summer of 1994) should allow us to clear the remainder of D, E (except for the possible well), and to make some headway into the pillared hall (F). Before much progress is made into the pillared hall it will be necessary to make some decision regarding the badly preserved pillars (cf. Fig. 2). The three remaining pillars are badly cracked and disintegrating; they must either be shored up or else removed altogether. Their preservation under the *turab* could be even worse than what can be presently observed, thus my preference is to remove them. Some decoration remains on the pillars and they could later be resurrected in the hall—assuming there is sufficient material surviving. At any rate, one more season of digging should get us into the pillared hall and eventually into "uncharted territory."

Excavation/Finds

The debris in B chamber was very light as Ayrton had cleared most of it earlier in this century. The rubble (here basically floor debris) consisted of materials from virtually all eras—pharaonic, Greco-Roman and modern. We have already commented upon bottle caps, sardine tins, nails, wire and cigarette wrappers in our earlier reports. More of the same was found atop the high fill in C chamber beyond the modern dry wall. We did excavate most of C chamber in nine levels (several of them "arbitrary"), but the only distinctive feature was a soot layer (varying from ca. 90-125 cms above the floor) which covered much of back part of C chamber and continues into D (yet unexcavated). Fragments recovered from above and below this soot consisted of the same jumble of pharaonic, Roman and late Roman materials, so this evidence of habitation in KV-10 is probably medieval or even later. Some charcoal has been set aside for later C-14 testing.

Near the floor on the left side of C we encountered some waterlaid mud layers which appear to continue into D. In a few sections of the floor debris in C, the commonly found late Roman amphora fragments were absent. If this signals the start of an 'earlier than late Roman' deposit or may be mere chance distribution is too early to determine. Eventually we should hit some accumulations of rubble which predate the late Roman era and contain primarily pharaonic materials, but this is more likely to occur lower in the tomb.

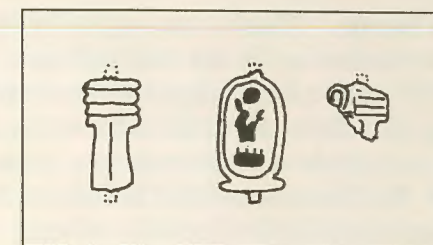


Figure 3

The finds represent a wide range in time. For pharaonic materials we have a number of fragments of blue-glazed ushebti of Sety I, some from high in the fill (possibly introduced into KV-10 since Belzoni's discovery of KV-17) and others virtually in the floor in C chamber (washed into KV-10 well before Belzoni's time). Many beads turned up in virtually every area excavated, but some of the more interesting include one with Sety I's prenomen (cf. Fig. 3).

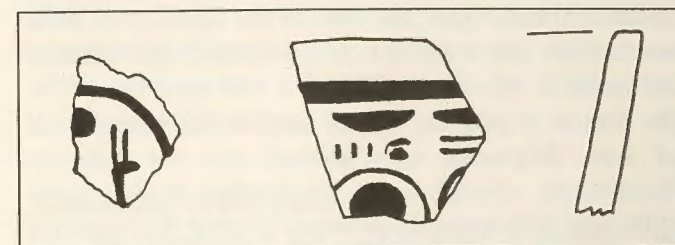


Figure 4

Some faience cup fragments have partially preserved inscriptions which indicate a Ramesside date but the specific kings cannot be identified on the basis of the incomplete names, cf. Fig 4).

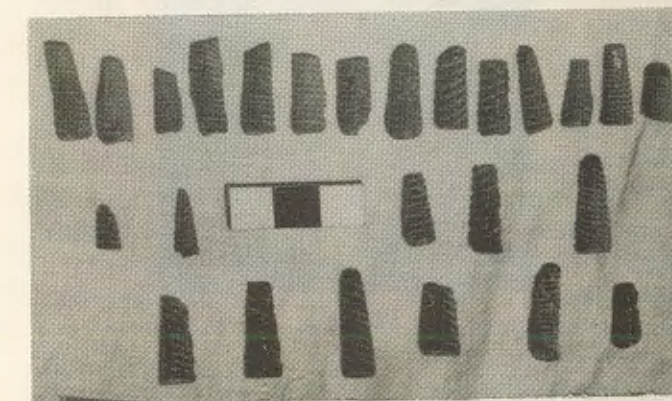


Figure 5

A most intriguing series of items were faience (mostly in blue, some in black) curls oft described as "beardlike" in our notes. They are ca. 18-20 mm in length and give the impression that they might be beards for small figurines (cf. Fig. 5). However, there is no really functional manner in which they could be

attached as beards. Clearly they represent "hair" in curls, but their manner of use was unclear. Almost threescore of such pieces were recovered and they occurred in virtually every area and level excavated, from the surface debris down to the floor level. Parallels for the form can be cited in wood and stone⁴, but the only comparable materials utilizing faience inlays may be the remains of a coffin from KV-56⁵. Very likely these curls from KV-10 may also represent the remains of one (or more) coffins of similar type. It will be of interest to see if these curls will continue to turn up in a variety of loci in KV-10 as the excavation penetrates deeper into the tomb.

Evidence of another type of coffin inlay is represented by a number of fragments of thick (up to 15 mm) blue glazed and patterned pieces. The pattern is a series of undulating lines representing tresses of hair or a wig⁶. In KV-10 they occurred generally under the soot layer and also in the floor. To what extent these inlays and the curls described above can be attributed to Burials in KV-10 is still uncertain. For the present it may be best to assume that virtually all of these fragments were washed into the tomb by floodwaters, though later discoveries in the lower chambers may make it necessary to alter this tentative conclusion. Based upon the names associated with KV-10 there could have been as many as three burials—Amenmesse, Takhat and Baketwerel.



Figure 6

One final glazed object to be included here is a *djed*-pillar amulet (fig. 6) which is nearly complete. It was found under Ayrtion floor in C chamber.

The largest find in stone was a large chunk of greywacke which probably is from the sarcophagus of Ramses VI, found just atop the soot layer in C chamber⁷. Some granite fragments (many just very tiny pieces) occurred throughout much of the rubble. In alabaster there were some interesting fragments: part of a canopic jar (not decoration preserved) and



Figure 7

some pieces which might be from either a canopic box or sarcophagus. One of the latter (cf. Fig 7) has a cartouche which begins with figures of Amun and Re and could be one of the few items which may eventually prove to be attributable to Amenmesse.

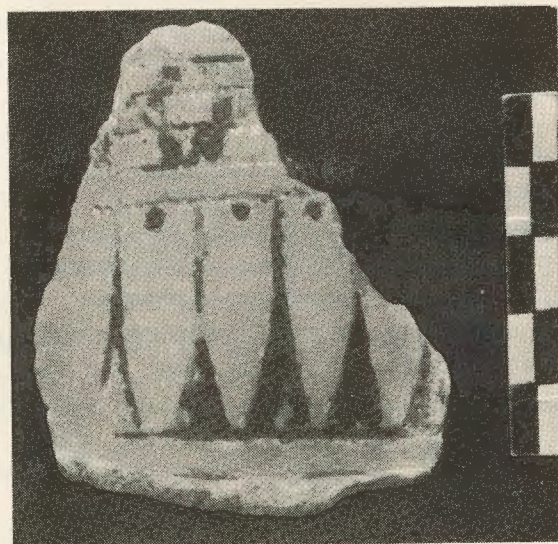


Figure 8

The upper parts of two alabaster royal ushebites of ca. the middle of Dynasty XX were also found. The once crude decoration is now lost. And the last alabaster fragment to be considered here is a piece from a decorated jar or vase (Fig. 8). It is incised with floral and checkerboard patterns and still retains some colored pigment inlays.

Only a few ostraca were found, and the inscribed ones (on sherds) are very faint and incomplete; they will require some careful study to see if any useful information can be gleaned therefrom. On limestone, two sketches (in red) were found, but neither is complete. The larger one is illustrated by means of a very rough sketch (Fig. 9) as the color is very faint and may not reproduce well in a black and white photo. It depicts a man in fancy dress kneeling, no doubt in an attitude of worship.

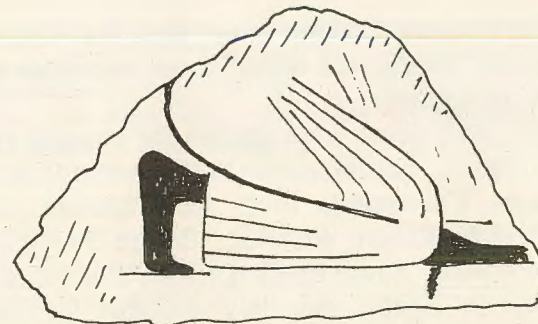


Figure 9

The sherd material was extensive and there was a considerable jumble of materials ranging from the New Kingdom to the late Roman era, and even a few small pieces of glazed Islamic wares and relatively modern *gulla* and *zir* fragments. Whatever sherds (and other materials) which were scattered about the valley could eventually find their way into KV-10 or other open tombs. KV-10 was especially susceptible to the introduction of diverse materials because it appears to have been "open" for the greater part of its existence. It was clearly accessible (in part at least) since the classical era and up to modern times. Of special interest is the question of its *early* history and utilization, which we hope can be resolved or at least clarified by means of our present investigation (cf. below).

Surprisingly, a few small bowls were found intact and one small Roman cooking pot was almost fully restored. Late Roman amphora (identical in every way with those we encountered in the West Valley) were virtually everywhere we excavated in KV-10 this past season. Some of the Greco-Roman materials will require some study to place them in a proper sequence; this we hope to have done before a more detailed report on the season is submitted to the ASAE later in the year.

In our previous NARCE report we noted a "bonus mystery," namely, some decorated limestone fragments found atop the rubble in C chamber. These clearly did not originate on KV-10, but had been dumped there in relatively recent times. More such fragments were collected this season, numbering now almost 100 pieces. But few contain much decoration, very few glyphs occur and there are no parts of headdresses, faces or names and titles. Most have border elements only. KV-8 of Merneptah was checked for parallels, but none of the cut away jambs had any features even remotely suggestive of our fragments. In Sety I's KV-17, however, some very good parallels were found, including a *hkr*-frieze (back of the right jamb in

G chamber) which is virtually identical in size and style to our fragment No. 65. Furthermore, some of the border elements of Sety I pillars were identical nearly to the millimeter with some of our fragments. It is safe to assume that the raised relief fragments dumped in KV-10 originated in KV-17. In my post-season report to the EAO, I commented that if someone just quickly scanned the paper they might get the impression we were working in KV-17. KV-17 is just a short distance up the same gully, so it is not surprising that some items of Sety I found their way into KV-10. Many such pieces were washed into KV-10, but the decorated limestone fragments were simply stored atop the rubble in Amenmesse's tomb.

The jumble of materials from many eras should reflect in a sense a mini-history of the valley. In the upper chambers, this mixture will no doubt continue, though it is hoped that as the work reaches the lower chambers some distinctly pharaonic levels will emerge. The question of the early history of the tomb and the possibility of burials for Amenmesse, Takhat and Baketwerel cannot be resolved on the basis of the evidence gathered thus far.

Decoration of the Tomb

The removal of the rubble from C chamber and from part of D chamber has exposed some more evidence of the original decoration for Amenmesse. As with the traces of sunk relief decoration previously noted in the other chambers, there are no longer any complete scenes or texts preserved, just scattered patches of scenes and texts. Basically where the cutting went deep and through the plaster, one can sometimes find such material. On the outer jambs of D doorway are yet legible cartouches (nomen) of Amenmesse which exhibit no sign of any deliberate erasures. New traces noted in C and D do confirm our earlier suggestion that these chambers were decorated for Amenmesse, in fact, A through F were not only initiated for Amenmesse but apparently completed.

As for the very fragmentary and poorly preserved scenes of the King's Mother Takhat (in E) and Queen Baketwerel (in F), there is little to add to the comments in our initial reports. These scenes for the royal ladies are clearly a redecoration over the Amenmesse materials, but it is yet too early in our investigation to make any determination regarding the time lapse between the completion of the original Amenmesse work and the redecoration.

The fortification and preservation of the main surviving Baketweel scene in the pillared hall is of concern. Cleveland Museum conservator, Bruce Christman, kindly visited the tomb and made some

suggestions. His comments were passed on to the General Director of the West Bank, Dr. Sayed Hegazy, and also to Dr. Ali Hassan, head of all Pharaonic Antiquities for the EAO. If our proposed winter "study season" materializes, it might be possible to have the conservation work done at that time. Ideally it would be best to deal with the Baketwerel scene *before* any excavation is initiated in the pillared hall.

Observations

It is far too premature to draw many conclusions at this early stage of the investigation. Up to this point, the materials recovered by means of the digging have consisted of a jumble of items from various places and from a variety of eras in time. Unless future excavation should reveal otherwise, it is best to assume that most of the materials were washed into KV-10 by floodwaters. The collection of diverse materials reflects the relative accessibility of KV-10 throughout most of the ages. The early history of the tomb has yet to be resolved.

Immediate Aims

A possible study season for late December and early January is being considered. The emphasis would be twofold: (1) Some drawing and recording of the decorative traces in KV-10 and (2) some work on the Western Valley finds. The latter are now relocated in the new magazine on the west bank of Luxor. Roxie Walker hopes to resume the study of the human remains and it would be beneficial to spend some additional time sorting through and photographing some of the numerous mummy wrappings (primarily from WV-24 and WV-25) with a view towards bringing a final publication of the West Valley work a little nearer.

The resumption of the excavations in KV-10 is tentatively planned for next summer, funds permitting of course. One more season comparable to the recently concluded one should allow for the clearance of D and E chambers (except for a well, if one exists) and also some start on the pillared hall (F chamber). That would leave the following season for the completion of the pillared hall and then the advancement into "new" territory beyond the hall. The existence of a burial chamber is yet to be resolved.

Acknowledgments/Staff

Special thanks are due to the former EAO chairman, Dr. Mohammed Bakr, and the members of the High Permanent Committee for making these studies possible. In Luxor, Dr. Mohammed el-Saghir (Chief Inspector of Upper Egypt) and Dr. Sayed

Hegazy (General Director of the West Bank at Luxor) were most helpful with regard to our immediate needs in the Theban area.

Our staff never quite attained the strength of our "security list," but did include Prof. Richard Wilkinson (Arizona University), Prof. Earl Ertman (Akron University), Robert Wickland, George Johnson and Roxie Walker. Edwin Brock (Director of the Canadian Institute in Egypt) was only available for limited activity but provided some of the necessary gear and also handled our liaison with the EAO most admirably. Nubi Taye Ahmed was our most helpful inspector and the present writer was the *mudir*.

Thanks also to Prof. Don Ryan as we continued to borrow from and add to his store of supplies in Gurna. Our funding was from a variety of sources, including the Bioanthropology Foundation, Mrs. Leonore March of Naples, Florida and J. Randolph Richmond and Donald Kunz, the latter gentlemen from Arizona. Our thanks to all.

Endnotes

¹A brief report on the first season in KV-10 was submitted to *NARCE* in January 1993. The formal report by Schaden and Ertman, "The Tomb of King Amenmesse (KV-10): The First Season" was submitted to the *ASAE* in May of this year. Available presently is Ertman, "A First Report on the Preliminary Survey of Unexcavated KV-10," *KMT* 4 (No. 2, Summer 1993), 38-46. In addition to the aforementioned written reports, Ertman also presented a paper at the recent meeting of ARCE (Baltimore, April, 1993).

²For commentaries on KV-10, cf. Thomas, *The Royal Necropoleis of Thebes* (Princeton 1966) 110-111 and Reeves, *Valley of the Kings* (London 1990), 104-105. Reference to Ayrton's partial clearance of the upper chambers is in Reeves, *ibid.*, 334.

³Thomas, *Royal Necropoleis of Thebes*, 94.

⁴The hair on the wooden coffin from KV-55 is rendered in almost identical fashion to our faience curls, but the material is now just plain wood as its covering is now lost. An alabaster group statue from the time of King Horemheb (Cairo 6018) has the king's coiffure depicted in like manner. A statue in limestone of Queen Merytamun (JdE 31413, Ramses II era) has a similar treatment of the hair. Even a Ptolemaic limestone figure (Cairo 678) exhibits the same treatment of the hair. In brief, the identity of these "curls" as hair is beyond question; their appearance in faience is apparently not common.

⁵Edwin Brock called my attention to Aldred's re-evaluation of some of the materials from KV-56 which were excavated by Ayrton. Faience curls were cited and Aldred suggested (correctly no doubt) that these were inlays from a coffin whose wood had rotted away, cf. *JEA* 49, 176 ff. The original report is in Davis, *The Tomb of Siptah* (London 1908), 32.

Thus far in our excavation of KV-10, Wood has been relatively scarce. The repeated flooding of the tomb through the ages may severely curtail chances of preservation for wooden artifacts.

⁶The coffin of Queen Maatkare (Dyn. XXI) depicts the hair or wig in similar fashion (Cairo 61028, cf. Daressy, *Cercueils des cachettes royales* [Cairo 1909] 82ff. and Pl. XI). One Isis (relative of the famous Senedjem) has similar treatment on her inner and outer coffins (cf. *PM* I:II 828 for references). A possible Dyn. XIX example is the coffin of one Henutmehyt (BM 48001). No doubt a few more parallels could be found.

⁷Identification made by Edwin Brock.

McHugh Memorial Award Report Prehistorical Rock Drawings in Egypt

by Lamia el-Hadidi

Editor's Note: Ms. el-Hadidi is working for her PhD at the faculty of Archaeology, Cairo University. She was the 1992 recipient of the McHugh Memorial Award, which was set up by the McHugh family in 1990 to honor the memory of Bill McHugh, a former ARCE member, anthropologist and field archaeologist. The Award is administered by ARCE.

Rock drawing is one of the earliest techniques for recording life in pre-historic times and is found in both the old and new worlds.

On the valley cliffs of the river Nile in Egypt, rock drawings were found, mainly in Upper Egypt in the Eastern and Western Desert, and in Lower Nubia from north of Kom Ombo up to the Second Cataract at Wadi Halfa.

The building of the Aswan Dam in the beginning of this century and its subsequent heightening in 1935 endangered these rock drawings. Thanks to the efforts of Hans A. Winkler and J.H. Dunbar many of these drawings were documented. When the building of the High Dam in the 1960's meant the submerging of archaeological sites by its reservoir, an international salvage team surveyed and documented many sites including those in the Nubian region which contained rock drawings.

The earliest rock drawing found in Egypt dates back to the Epi-palaeolithic period, also in Pre-dynastic even through historical periods up to the Islamic times. Dating was a bit problematic and various methods are used to help in dating as:

1. Faunal Identity
2. Art Style
3. Techniques
4. Patination
5. Position on the Rock Surface
6. Cultural Motifs

As there are hundreds of rock drawings in Egypt that represent different subjects such as:

1. Animals e.g. giraffes, antelope, ibex, gazelle and elephants
2. Birds e.g. ostriches and flamingoes
3. Human beings in different positions and activities
4. Boats of different types and shapes

The most important places where rock-drawings were found in Upper Egypt and Lower Nubia are as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Wadi Hammamat | 11. Sayala |
| 2. El-Kab | 12. Wadi El-Arab |
| 3. Hierakonpolis | 13. Tomas |
| 4. Wadi Atwani | 14. Korosko |
| 5. Wadi Shatt El-Rigal | 15. Tushka |
| 6. Gebel Silsila | 16. Armenna |
| 7. Wadi Abu Subeira | 17. Dakhla Oasis |
| 8. Dehmit | 18. Gilf El-Kebir |
| 9. Gerf Hussein | 19. Uweinat region |
| 10. Wadi Allaki | |

With the help of the McHugh Award I began my study on prehistoric rock drawings in Egypt and was able to visit the site of Wadi Hammamat, as it is part of my M.A. degree research which is entitled: "A Comparison Study between Rock Drawing in Egypt and Nubia and Pottery Drawings in the Naqqadian Period".

I hope with this study, which is still in its beginning, I will be able to achieve some results that could help in the study of prehistorical Egypt.

ABD AL-GHANI AL-NABULUSI AND THE SUFI CONTROVERSY

by Barbara R. von Schlegell

Editor's Note: Barbara von Schlegell was an ARCE Fellow for the 1991-92 season. Thanks to assistance provided by program officers at the United States Information Agency, she was able to work in Damascus.

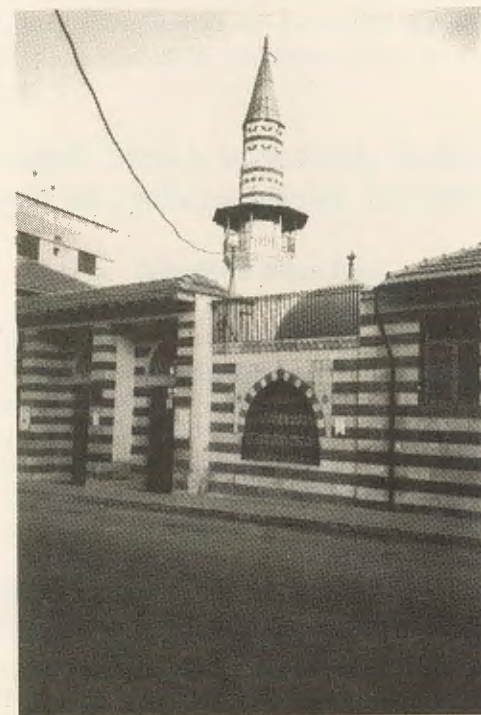
From January 1992 to October 1992 I conducted research in Damascus for my dissertation on Sufism in the Ottoman era. Following the delays over research permits to Egypt in 1990-1991, Terry Walz managed to have my ARCE grant transferred to Syria through USIA. Although Cairo's libraries hold a greater number of al-Nabulusi's writings in manuscript, Damascus was a natural alternative for my research. Because of the switch from Egypt to Syria, I am now able to use extra-textual sources in addition to manuscript materials for the dissertation.

The role of Sufism in Muslim societies has been reconsidered in recent years of scholarship. Early scholars often held the view that Sufism was alien to mainstream Islam. Some writers lately have emphasized Sufi affiliation to the extent that Muslims from the fifth/eleventh century onward are considered Sufi unless proven otherwise. Our understanding of Sufism continues to grow and change.

In the first part of my dissertation, I reconstruct the attempts to dictate normative Islam by opponents of Sufism. I then trace the defense of mysticism through the career and writings of Abd al-Ghani al-Nabulusi (1050-1143/1640-1731), the foremost Sufi and legal scholar of the Ottoman Arab world. His works number approximately 280. Of these, only some thirty-five have been edited, and none are available in complete English translation. In spite of al-Nabulusi's prominent position in later Islamic religious history, no full-length treatment of him and his thought has been published in English.

Sufism began as an ascetic, then ecstatic, spiritual movement removed from legalist Islam. But by the fifteenth century the Sufi orders, or brotherhoods, and Sufi ritual, such as the veneration of saints and liturgical dance and music, permeated not only the experience of the majority of Muslims, but official, state-sponsored Islam as well. Later, attacks on Sufis by reformist movements, such as the Kadizadelis of the sixteenth to seventeenth centuries in Ottoman Istanbul, gained strength. It is one of the goals of my dissertation to uncover any possible connections between such movements in Cairo and Istanbul to events during the life of al-Nabulusi in Damascus. Challenges by critics of the Sufis prompted al-Nabulusi to write treatises and books in defense of Sufi practice and the

thought of Ibn al-'Arabi. Al-Nabulusi became a focal point of the controversy over Sufism. His arguments in favor of Sufi phenomena are cited to this day in the Muslim world. I devote considerable attention to al-Nabulusi's works on the Mawlawi (Mevlevi), Khalwati, and Naqshbandi orders. This portion of the dissertation is based on rare manuscript and archival material from Damascus.



Modern exterior and original minaret (1166/1752), 'Abd al-Ghani al-Nabulusi Mosque, Salhiyah. Photo: Barbara von Schlegell, 1992.

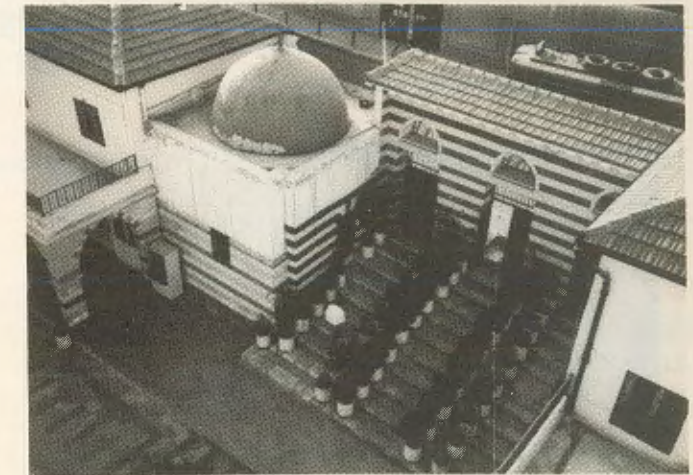
The final section of the study addresses the conflict over Islamic practice as it is embodied at the Nabulusi home/tomb/mosque on Mt. Qasiyun in Damascus today. I provide a detailed architectural history of the site and its transformation from a Sufi center and sanctuary to a grand mosque devoted to the study of scripture and law. I discuss the views among Sufis, the Nabulusi family, and the government as to how the site should be used. I demonstrate how sacred space is manipulated to match the aspirations of reformist Islam and how social and religious processes are mirrored in architectural change. Using measured

drawings, archival photographs, and fieldwork at the site in 1992, I hope to be able to contextualize religious polemic and to contribute some insight into the roots and manifestations of the modern Islamist movement.

My textual work in Damascus was mainly at the National Library (Maktabat Hafiz al-Asad) and the Directorate of Historical Archives. At the Asad Library I was able to examine and read from scores of manuscripts by and about al-Nabulusi. It might be helpful to others for me to describe some of the Library's policies.

The Asad Library provides a comfortable, expansive place for scholars. Clean, organized, staffed with kind and knowledgeable people, one can enjoy the library immensely. The collection of printed Arabic books is large and there are 11,904 manuscripts, all of the former Zahiriyah's holdings, housed in the manuscript division. In addition, the libraries of virtually all formerly *awqaf*-administered *madrasahs* from Aleppo, Hama and Homs have been moved to the Asad library. They are in the process of being catalogued. There is an excellent printed catalogue to the Zahiriyah collection of Sufi manuscripts shelved in the reading room.¹ A French researcher intends to publish a companion volume based on the newer acquisitions that are concerned with Sufism. The director of the Manuscript Division holds a doctorate in Archives and Manuscripts from Poland. Most communication within the library is conducted in Standard Arabic, as the level of usage among Syrians is extremely high.²

There are explicit guidelines on the books at the Asad Library about the manuscript collection. Like some other manuscript libraries, no one but the staff is allowed to touch a manuscript. When I began working in January 1992, however, one could request a modest number of titles at a sitting and read the originals. Exceptions were made to the stricture against reading manuscript hard copies. By the middle of the summer, after an unprecedented number of researchers had been using the collection, the rules were being strictly enforced. Any manuscript that has been microfilmed (a large portion of the collection) can be viewed on a reader, but any that have not been filmed are unavailable. One can request that a particular work be filmed for private purchase of a copy, but it is a lengthy process and has to be done while in Syria. The Asad Library, nevertheless, holds many unique manuscripts and the working atmosphere is congenial.



Tomb of al-Nabulusi's son and grandson next to 1985 addition housing girls' Qur'an school. Photo: Barbara von Schlegell, 1992.

At the Directorate of Historical Archives, housed in the Khalid al-'Azm Palace, I searched through 130 of the Shari'ah Court Registers spanning the years 1110 to 1192 A.H.³ In these records, which include probate inventories, commercial transactions and *waqf* matters, I found information about the Nabulusi family's economic history. The mosque's *waqfiyah* is no longer extant. I am hoping to explain the founding and endowment of the Nabulusi mosque from these documents. Through the detailed accounts of business transactions I discovered information that will help explain, and in some cases will contradict, the hagiographic version of al-Nabulusi's life.

Research at the Directorate has its own dynamic. There is no catalogue of the contents of the Archives. Studies that focus on a time period are more successful than ones that trace a particular individual's dealings with the courts. A plan was suggested while I was there to have all undergraduate History majors at Damascus University serve a semester at the Archives to compile a complete catalogue. Given the constraints of time and finances, the staff members at the Directorate do an admirable job.

Scholars in Damascus were very generous in helping me to locate resources. At the French Institute I benefitted from my contacts with Bakri Aladin, Randi Deguilhem, Eric Goeffroy, Abd al-Razzaq Moaz and Samuela Pagnini. Akram 'Ulabi and Riyad al-Malih provided invaluable assistance with manuscripts, Nazih al-Kawakibi of Damascus University, whose restoration work on the Nabulusi mosque dramatically altered the

site in 1985, lent his architectural plans for the area. Shaykh Muhammad Ratib al-Nabulusi, *khatib* at the mosque, helped me in numerous ways.



Boys praying in the iwan adjacent to the tombs of Mustafa (grandson) and 'Abd al-Ghani. Inscription marks restoration work under Sultan 'Abd al-Majid in 1294/1877. Photo: Barbara Von Schlegell, 1992.

It has been convenient for scholars to consider legalist Islam in a position of opposition to and domination over Sufism in a High Tradition/Low Tradition split. Our view of the Islamic experience has been influenced, perhaps unwittingly, by the new-Wahhabi claim that Islam is monolithic and rational; Sufism exists only on the margin of Islamic history. This idea prevails still among certain writers on Islamic topics.

Several authors in recent times have given the picture of legalism and mysticism in Islam in a more nuanced way. The study of law is no longer seen as a barrier to participation in organized Sufism and *vice versa*. Sufi phenomena are, however, graded into levels of orthodoxy. Some see eighteenth century Sufis as advocating a Ghazali-type of reformed Sufism that rejects both Ibn 'Arabi's metaphysics and saint veneration.

At the very least, al-Nabulusi's example proves that in his lifetime there was no inconsistency in a legal scholar teaching the writings of Ibn 'Arabi, seeking spiritual aid at a saint's tomb or in being active at boisterous *hadrahs*, which often were held in mosques. Far from being a fringe, questionable facet of Islam, Sufi doctrine and devotional practices were the norm. Having established that Sufism was not outside the prevailing culture, we do find challenges to it being made at this time. Al-Nabulusi wrote spirited defenses of what was for him traditional Islam under attack by upstart innovators (the anti-Sufis). Clearly he was not a reformer.

The history of the mosque built at al-Nabulusi's tomb site, on the other hand, does chronicle a change in Islamic ideology and practice from pre-modern Sufi Islam to reformism. Opposition to Sufism, powered by events widely removed from those of al-Nabulusi's Damascus, but couched in similar terms, took until the twentieth century to spread widely in the Muslim world. Al-Nabulusi's arguments in favor of Sufism and the spiritual universe from which they were made are no longer apparent in the mosque that bears his name. This time, at least in the public arena, the debate over the role of Sufism seems to have been won by its detractors.

Endnotes

¹Riyad al-Malih, *Fihris makhtutat Dar al-Kutab al-Zahiriyyah: Al-Tasawwuf*, 3 vols. (Damascus: Mat. al-Hijaz, 1978-1982). The compiler is a noted scholar of Sufism and former employee of the Zahiriyyah Library.

²In fact, researchers find out quickly that Syrians expect foreign scholars who come to do research to use Standard Arabic daily. This is fortunate, as picking up a new colloquial takes some time. Others had told me that few would delight in the Egyptian dialect in Syria, but I did not believe it until I tried.

³Writings by Randi Deguilhem, Karl Barbir, Jean-Paul Pascual and most importantly, Abdul-Karim Rafeq (beginning in 1973 with "*Les registres des tribunaux de Damas comme source pour l'histoire de la Syrie*," *BEO* 26) are based on findings from the Dascene Archives.

MEMORIAL TO BERNARD V. BOTHMER

by Dietrich Von Bothmer

Editor's Note: This memorial below was written by Bernard V. Bothmer's brother, Dietrich Von Bothmer, and is printed with his kind permission.

Bernard left this world three days after the last Sunday in the ecclesiastical year which in the Lutheran Church is Totensonntag, the Protestant equivalent of All Souls' Day. On that Sunday in November our family while still living in Berlin went to the cemetery in West end where our father was buried in 1922, and where we saw cited on his tomb the verse from Revelation (II 10):

Sei getreu bis an den Tod So will ich Dir die Krone des Lebens geben (Be thou faithful unto death and I shall give you a crown of life).

Faithful Bernard was: to the tradition in which he had been brought up, to his family, and to his friends. But family to Bernard meant more than his relatives; it included all who came under his spell, especially his many students. His particular sense of loyalty was closely linked to his innate sense of duty, not the duty of a civil servant, public official, or soldier, who follows or obeys regulations, but a duty based on discipline that governed his entire life. It implied sharing both his knowledge and his many gifts with all he met.

To his chosen field of Egyptology that for a century had been dominated by philologists and historians he brought the eye of an artist, who interpreted and judged the monuments not as mere useful chronological pegs, but as creations of artists—and that in a country which in spite of the thousands of works of art preserved, has not left us the name of a single sculptor and no Pliny or Pausanias who for Greece gave us their names, dates, and the titles of their works.

Much of Bernard's passion for his very special angle of viewing was transmitted to his students in the course of the last thirty years that he taught. What came across with such ease in his lectures and seminars was not only brilliant but thoroughly researched, the fruit of sixty years of patient labors. His aim had always been to record every Egyptian work of art with up-to-date bibliographies. He tracked down just about every one of them, scattered all over the world. On his travels that took him not only countless times to Egypt but to hundreds of museums and collections from Russia to California he photographed and measured thousands of them, establishing a pictorial annotated corpus for which future scholars will be forever grateful.

Patient and persistent in his professional labors, he was, like most members of our family (myself not excluded) easily irritated in his daily life, but those who loved him and knew him well readily tolerated his moods and humor.

Even when his illness of long standing had finally been diagnosed as fatal, his noble, unselfish interpretation of what he took to be his paramount duty compelled him to continue working almost to the very end.

I cannot help but recall the lines of Tennyson which Cecil Rhodes is said to have quoted as he breathed his last: So many worlds, so much to do so little done, such things to be.

May Bernard rest in peace.

SUPPLEMENTAL RESEARCH FACILITIES IN CAIRO

by Bruce W. Dunne

Editor's Note: Mr. Dunne was a 1992-93 ARCE Fellow

This memorandum describes a number of libraries and research facilities in Cairo which may serve as useful supplements or alternatives to the National Library, *Dar al-Kutub*, and the AUC Main Campus and Cresswell Libraries. Information as to size of collections, addresses, telephone numbers and operating hours is taken in large part from the indispensable *Cairo: A Practical Guide* (Cairo: AUC Press, 1988). This information has been updated where known to be out-of-date.

All Saints' Cathedral. Zamalek (behind the Marriot Hotel) (telephone: 341-4019). Access by appointment. Contact Miss Ford.

The Cathedral's Archives contain correspondence, pamphlets and other materials dealing with the British community and the Church's activities in Egypt during the 20th-century. The archives have been topically indexed by the Church of England Record Center and contain such files as "World War I," "World War II," "YMCA," "Youth Work," "Police and Prisons." There are also some private papers and correspondence.

Association Hoda Charaoui. 22 Sh. Qasr al-Ainy (2nd floor of the Hoda Charaoui School) (telephone: 847-682). Open by appointment. Contact Mme. Farida at the School.

The Association has a small collection of miscellaneous materials pertaining to Mme. Charaoui and the Egyptian Feminist Union ("EFU"). It does boast, however, a complete set of the EFU's journal *L'Egyptienne*.

Private papers of or concerning Mme. Charaoui have apparently been donated to AUC but have not yet become available for examination at its Cresswell Library archives.

Cairo University. Main campus Faculty of Arts Library. Dokki/Orman. Closed Fridays. Access to campus may require letter of introduction. Photocopying facilities are in the library's basement.

For non-Arabic materials, this library is easier to use and more efficient than Dar al-Kutub. The index is better maintained, but note that it follows the decimal/subject matter system (i.e., the topic "Public Administration" falls within the 350.00 series); it is advisable to know in advance the numbers pertaining to specific subjects. Good collections of government

documents and serials (e.g., a relatively complete set of the *Journal Officiel*).

It's possible to wander, and make discoveries, in the stacks. There are also three law libraries on campus.

CEDEJ (Centre d'études et de documentation économique, juridique et sociale). 14 Sh. Gam'iya al-Nisr, Mohandesine (telephone: 361-1932). Open 9:00 to 5:00. Closed Fridays. Self service photocopying with periodic billing.

CEDEJ is affiliated with the French Embassy, sponsors a number of researchers and projects, hosts lecture series and conferences, and publishes the *Revue de la Presse Egyptienne*, the *Bulletin, Egypte/Monde Arabe* and monographs on various subjects. Contemporary politics and culture are emphasized. The publications are reasonably priced and available for purchase on the second floor. The library has good collections of 20th century legal materials, including the papers of several prominent Egyptian attorneys (not indexed), and contemporary French journals. Indexing is incomplete and unaided by a recently installed, user-non-friendly computer system. Of particular interest is the third-floor "Observatoire Urbain's" extensive collection of maps of Egypt and Cairo, Egyptian government studies and proposals, and journals, monographs and theses on architecture, urban history, urbanism, etc.

Court of Appeals and of Cassation Law Libraries. Midan al-Is'af (intersection of 26th of July and Sh. Ramses). Open 9:00 to 2:00. Closed Fridays.

In Cairo, as in Alexandria, the high court libraries contain the remnants of the old Mixed Court libraries, including late 19th and early 20th century legal treatises and case digests on European as well as Egyptian laws. There are additionally good collections of various Egyptian serial publications such as: *Lois*, *Lois et Decrets*, *Recueils de Documents Officiels*, the *Journal Officiel* and the *Bulletin des Tribunaux Mixtes*.

Center for Juridical Studies. Midan Abbassia (via side-entrance to courthouse across from Misr Travel). Open 9:00 to 2:00. Closed Fridays. Free photocopying. Access may require letter of introduction.

The Center is affiliated with the Justice Department and has a very comfortable modern (heating and air-conditioning, leather chairs, telephone at every table) law library housing French, English and Arabic legal treatises, studies and case reporters, including a complete set of the *Bulletin Officiel des Tribunaux Indigenes*. Most materials are contemporary. Records of court proceedings in a number of historically significant cases (e.g., political assassinations) are available on microfilm, and an ambitious microfilming project is underway to preserve a variety of historical records.

The staff is exceptionally friendly and eager to be of assistance.

Egyptian Survey Authority ("ESA"). Giza.

The ESA houses what appears to be a vast warehouse of old and new cadastral, topographical, military, irrigation, tourist guide and other maps of Egypt and its various regions, cities and towns. An old ESA catalogue of maps available for sale during the British period can be found at many libraries. For a more recent guide to ESA maps and their research utility, see Jean-Luc Arnaud, *Cartographie de l'Egypte* (Cairo: CEDEJ [OUCC], 1989), and his recent series of articles in *Egypte/Monde Arabe*.

Photocopies of maps may be ordered and are made on the premises. The process may be quite time-consuming. Access to ESA requires filling out a brief application form at an office near the main gate and affixing thereto the appropriate stamps.

IFAO (Institut Francais d'Archeologie Orientale). 37 Sh. Sheikh Ali Yousseff (parallel to Sh. Qasr al-Ainy), Garden City/Mounira (telephone: 354-8245). Open 9:00 to 1:00 and 2:00 to 5:00. Closed Fridays and Saturdays. Access by membership card which may be obtained at first-floor office. Some 60,000 volumes, with emphasis on Archeology, Egyptology and Geography. Photocopying services are available.

IFAO's comfortable and efficient library is on the second floor of its splendid beaux arts villa. The principal collection is supplemented by 19th-century and contemporary journals, travel literature, government documents (census, survey and public works materials) and old maps of Egypt and Cairo, including Grant Bey's 1874 "*Plan general de la ville du Caire*."

IFAO's very handsome and reasonably priced publications, including *Annales Islamologiques*, are available in the first floor bookshop.

Institut d'Egypte. 13 Sh. Sheikh Rihan (the corner of Qasr al-Ainy and Sheikh Rihan, across from the main AUC campus; access is via the gate of the adjacent Ministry) (telephone: 354-1504). Open 9:00 to 1:30. Closed Fridays. Some 15,000 volumes in European languages, 1,600 periodicals, and an Arabic collection of some 1,700 volumes. Photocopying can be arranged.

The Institut houses an extraordinarily rich and eclectic collection, including (i) rare books (e.g., the *Description de l'Egypte* 2 copies; (ii) hand written memoirs, particularly with respect to the French Expedition; (iii) first editions of 17th through 19th-century art, travel, medical and legal books and treatises; (iv) 19th century scholarly journals; (v) the Institut's archives of membership records and members' correspondence; (vi) Egyptian government documents; and (vii) unpublished manuscripts. There are also reasonably complete sets of the Institut's two series of *Bulletins* and two series of *Memoires*, some of which, or extracts therefrom, may still be purchased. The Institut's three-volume *General Catalogue 1859-1927* should be consulted. Unfortunately, some have been removed or sold and others are accessible only by means of a rickety two-story ladder. Moreover, the collection is rapidly deteriorating due to lack of preservation efforts and funding. The small staff is very friendly.

Browsing will be rewarding. It's not a bad idea to wear old clothes and bring a pair of kitchen gloves.

Jesuit Library, College de la Sainte Famille. Sh. Ramses (just beyond Midan Ramses heading towards Abbassia) (telephone: 900411, 909906). Open 9:30 to 1:00 and 4:00 to 7:00. Closed Sundays. Presided over by Pere Martin (a noted Coptic scholar) in the evening and M. Robert in the morning. Photocopying can be arranged.

In addition to housing reference materials relating to Christian and Islamic theology and philosophy, the Library has excellent collections concerning the history of the Catholic Church in Egypt, the French Expedition, the social and cultural activities of the Coptic and Jewish communities in Egypt, and 20th century Egyptian literature. The materials on late 19th and early 20th century Egyptian law, education and culture include government documents and reports, small pamphlets bound into "*Melanges*" files, and theses. The extensive collection of journals includes a number of short-lived and hard-to-find Egyptian periodicals. A separate room contains

the archives of the College de la Sainte Famille and a collection of maps.

Netherlands Institute. 1 Sh. Mahmoud Azmi, Zamalek (telephone: 340-0076). Open 9:00 to 2:00. Closed Saturdays and Sundays. Complementary coffee and tea. Self-service photocopying. Some 8,000 volumes as well as contemporary journals.

The basic Archeology/Egyptology collection is supplemented by strong holdings in Egyptian history, culture, literature, linguistics and anthropology. The "Dutch Center" is very quick to acquire newly-published scholarly works. Newspapers and back issues of periodicals are found in basement rooms.

This is a very comfortable, convenient and informal place to work. It's possible to pick up a bargain by consulting the "deaccessions" list at the librarian's desk.

Police Academy Libraries. Police Academy, Abbassia (near Midan Abbassia). Access by letter of permission from Ministry of Interior. Contact "Public Relations" Department.

The Police Academy in Abbassia has a number of libraries. The one to which I was admitted contained very little documentary or non-Arabic materials. It did contain, however, contemporary Academy studies and theses on crime, justice and police administration in Egypt. There is also a Police Academy Officers' Library in Zamalek.

Qasr al-Ainy Hospital "Museum". Cairo University Medical School, Manial. (The "Museum" is located in a small room at the back of the "Old" Medical School library which now stores old medical journals). Access is by appointment. Contact Dr. Said Thabit, Qasr al-Ainy OB-GYN Division.

Most of the records and holdings of the Qasr al-Ainy Hospital appear to have disappeared, although the old card catalogue remains more or less intact in the storage facility. The "Museum" contains, in addition to Clot Bey and similar memorabilia, a collection of 19th century medical and hygiene works and some documents and staff publications, all listed in the old card catalogue, were not available but may have been "temporarily" removed.

Medical materials may also be found at the library of the Egyptian Medical Association on Sh. Qasr al-Ainy.

THE

NEWS

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NEW YORK



ANNUAL MEETING: TORONTO

The ARCE Annual Meeting will take place April 29-May 1, in Toronto, where our host is the Department of Near East Studies and the Akenaten Temple Project, and the conference hotel is the Park Plaza. The conference organizer this year is Prof. **Donald Redford**. The preliminary program looks most interesting, with talks on the archaeological work now being done in northern Sinai as a special feature. Dr. Dominique Valbelle, director of the Institute of Egyptology and Papyrology of the University of Lille is scheduled to be the guest speaker. She has been conducting archaeological work in the Northern Sinai for many years. A reception in honor of ARCE will be given at the Royal Ontario Museum on Saturday evening.

If you wish to make a reservation at the hotel, please call (800) 268-4927, or (416) 978-3183.

NEW INSTITUTIONAL MEMBER

Drew University has joined the ARCE consortium. This liberal arts college in New Jersey has a Middle East Studies Program, chaired by Christopher Taylor, a former ARCE Fellow (1987-88). In joining the consortium, Dr. Taylor pointed out the other members of the university faculty that have an interest in Egypt, including: Herbert Hufford, who has worked extensively with pyramid texts; William Stroker, who works in Biblical studies with Coptic materials, Virginia Burrus, who works on asceticism in early Egyptian Christianity, Nora Ann Coilton, who is an economist working on regional labor migration in Egypt and Yemen, and Dr. Taylor, who works on the social history of religion in medieval Egypt.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES A NEW APPOINTMENT IN THE CAIRO OFFICE

Robert J. Vincent, Jr, known as "Chip," has been appointed project director of the Egyptian Antiquities Fund, the newly created fund that is administered by ARCE in Cairo for the restoration and conservation of Egyptian antiquities. The announcement was made by Mark M. Easton, director of the Cairo office, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

Chip comes to ARCE with considerable experience in overseas archaeological and development projects. Most recently, he spent five years as the President of the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M University. Prior to that he worked widely in the Middle East for over seventeen years on a variety of archaeological projects. For most of the 1980's he was involved in the management and administration of major infrastructure development projects in the Sultanate of Oman.

Married, with two daughters, he is very excited about the prospect of working with ARCE on its EAF projects in Egypt. He will arrive in Cairo at the end of February.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

Dr. Jerry Eisenberg, owner of Royal Athena Galleries (New York and Los Angeles) and a specialist in pre-Dynastic to Late Dynastic period stone vessels; **Garry Bohm**, who was with the Saudi Petrochemical Company and is now working in Columbus; **I. L. Cohen** of Boca Raton; **Dr. Eugene Majerowicz**, of Los Angeles; **Dr. William Brice McDonald** of Chicago, whose interest in the use of computer technology in archaeological research and studies; and **Dr. Anne Salisbury**, whose work is on the Graeco-Roman period.

GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS

The American Research Center in Egypt to Administer \$15 Million Grant For The Conservation of Egyptian Antiquities

In a joint announcement with the Egyptian Antiquities Organization in Cairo, January 12, the American Research Center in Egypt announced it would administer a \$15 million fund for the conservation and protection of Egyptian antiquities. The monuments have been threatened by industrial and environmental pollution, a high water table, an aging sewer system, and, more recently, an earthquake that struck Cairo in October 1992 and brought international attention to the plight of the monuments.

The antiquities fund, which was authorized by the U.S. Congress in the last year, aims to focus on the conservation and preservation of a specific number of monuments among Egypt's vast cultural heritage. Other countries, including France and Italy, have pledged international assistance as well.

The selection of those monuments to be restored from among the array of pharaonic, Coptic, Jewish and Muslim antiquities visited by millions over the years, will be determined in consultation between the ARCE and the Egyptian Antiquities Organization.

Mark M. Easton, the ARCE Cairo director who made the announcement on behalf of the Board of Governors representing a consortium of 40 American museums, universities, and cultural institutions, commented, "The conservation and preservation of the great monuments of Egypt is the responsibility of the Egyptians, and if they need our assistance, we are now in a position once again to help." In the 1960's, ARCE assisted in the international UNESCO Nubian salvage campaign. For further information on how the grant was developed, see "News From Cairo."

New Fellowship in Egyptian Art History Announced

Thanks to the generosity of Dr. and Mrs. **Dietrich Von Bothmer**, the Bernard V. Bothmer Fellowship in Egyptian Art History has been established at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University. The fellowship will begin in September 1995. For further information, write the Director, Institute of Fine Arts, 1 East 78th Street, New York, NY 10021.

NEWS TO SHARE

The Museum of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky is pleased to announce that its archaeological holdings from Sudanese Nubia are available for study by qualified researchers. This collection was acquired as a result of the University of Kentucky's Expedition to Nubia, directed by Dr. Dr. William Y. Adams. It was one of the last expeditions to participate in the Nubian Monuments Campaign. This effort, sponsored by UNESCO, mobilized expeditions from the world over to excavate the archaeological sites of Nubia before they were flooded by the Aswan High Dam.

The collection is from the island of Kulubnarti, located between the second and third cataracts of the Nile, some 150 kilometers south of the Sudan-Egyptian border. One major village and several smaller occupation sites were excavated totally. The periods represented range from the Late Medieval (beginning



ca 1200 AD), through the Terminal Christian period and into Islamic and Ottoman times.

Because the sites were situated well above the floodplain, the collection contains an unusually large number of organic remains. Basketry, matting, cordage, textiles and objects of wood, leather, parchment and paper make up 70% of the specimens. The holdings include pottery, stone, glass and metal objects and mud seals and figurines. There is a large collection of provenienced animal bone, as well as provenienced plant remains, fecal material and soil samples. An extensive pottery sherd type collection is available.

The holdings are comprised of objects of daily use: clothing fragments, shoes, jewelry and cosmetic items; household furnishings, fishing and farming implements and containers of many sizes and materials.

The final report on the architectural remains from Kulubnarti is available from the Kentucky Anthropological Research Foundation for \$35.00. It has 247 pages, 69 maps, 191 photographs and 10 color photographs of church murals. The final report on the artifacts of Kulubnarti is forthcoming.

For additional information contact: Nettie K. Adams, Associate Curator, Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0024 or call, 606-257-7112.

Summer Language Program in Persian and Turkish

The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Center for Middle Eastern and North African Studies, announces their summer programs in Persian and Turkish from June 29 to August 19, 1994. The classes will consist of intensive first and second year Persian and intensive first and second year Turkish. The emphasis in all courses will be on reading, writing, oral comprehension, and speaking. All classes are supplemented by language lab sessions. Tuition and fees: \$4,055 (May vary depending on admission and residency status), room and board (estimate): \$1,000. Fellowships are available. The deadline for application is March 1, 1994. For further information or for an application, contact: Eastern Consortium Summer Program in Persian and Turkish, Center for Middle Eastern and North African Studies, 144 Lane Hall, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109-1290

The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston now houses the most extensive collection of Nubian art outside Khartoum, the Sudan. The organization called *The Friends of the Nubian Gallery*, has been established to provide an opportunity for people in the greater Boston area, both scholars and the interested public, to promote the Museum's Nubian gallery and to provide

support for the care and exhibition of the Nubian collection.

ARCE members can help support the Nubian Gallery by purchasing a *Friends of the Nubian Gallery* coffee mug. The mug, in white ceramic with blue decoration bears the logo of the Nubian gallery, the standing figure of King Taharka as well as a map showing the area inhabited by ancient Nubian cultures. To purchase a mug, contact the Department of Ancient Egyptian, Nubian and Near Eastern Art, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston or call (617) 267-9300 ext. 329.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

New York City ARCE member Lucille Gordon, who is the president of her own marketing consulting firm for publishers, has volunteered her time to ARCE as proofreader of the Newsletter. We thank her for assistance.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Language Conference at Yale

Yale University's Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations will host an international conference on the ancient Egyptian language, April 5-9, 1994. Most of the world's experts on Egyptian grammar will be attending and presenting topics for discussion in the areas of phonology, lexicography, syntax and semantics. The sessions are open to the general public, though seating is limited and the presentations and discussions will be highly specialized. Interested persons should contact Dr. James Allen at the Department of Egyptian Art, Metropolitan Museum of Art (1000 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10028), for reservations and more details.

Symposium at Fordham University

Fordham University at Lincoln Center, Middle East Studies Program will present the Charles and Elizabeth Holman Symposium on Ancient Egypt *"Magic and Medicine in Ancient Egypt"* Friday, April 22, 1994 from 9:00-4:00PM in the McNally Amphitheater.

Speakers and topics scheduled for the symposium are; Dr. Robert K. Ritner, *"Snakes, Scorpions and Mother's Milk: Magic in the Practice and Pharmacopoeia of Egyptian Medicine"*; Dr. Robert L. Miller, Principal Investigator, The Bioanthropology Foundation Paleopidemiology Project, Northport, New York, *"Bedside Manners, Magic and Medicine in New Kingdom Egypt"*, and Dr. Ann Macy Roth, Visiting Assistant Professor, Howard University, Washington, D.C., *"Obstetrics and Pediatrics for the Afterlife: The Magical Use of Medical Practice."*

Seating is limited. Advance registration guarantees seating and has as an option a vegetarian luncheon buffet. Advance registration for guests is \$12.50 per person, \$25.00 per person including lunch. For further information, contact Joelle Entelis, Middle East Studies Program, Room 924H, Fordham University, 113 West 60th Street, New York, NY 10023 or call (212) 636-6389.

Conference on the Valley of the Kings

The University of Arizona will host an international conference on the Valley of the Kings in Tucson October 29-31, 1994. The conference will include panels and discussion groups addressing the archaeology, history, art, and conservation of the royal valley. Further details will appear in the next issue of the Newsletter. Registration forms may be obtained from the conference organizer, Dr. Richard Wilkinson, Harvill 347, Box 10, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Conference on Sudan Studies

The Third International Conference of Sudan Studies will be held under the theme of *The Sudan: History, Identity and Polity in a Time of Crisis* from April 20-23, 1994 at the Mid-Town Hotel in Boston. The co-sponsoring institutions of the conference are: Northeastern University's Program of African-American Studies, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and Boston University's Program of African Studies.

The conference is being hosted by the Sudan Studies Association, the Institute of African and Asian Studies of the University of Khartoum, and the Sudan Studies Society of the United Kingdom.

Nearly 100 presentations in 25 panels are organized around scholarly themes.

For further information contact the Program organizers: Carolyn Fluehr-Lobban and Richard Lobban, Program of African and Afro-American Studies, Rhode Island College, Providence, RI 02908; or call (401)-456-8006.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

In November, John Anthony West's one hour special entitled "The Mystery of the Sphinx" aired on NBC. The show hosted by Charlton Heston presented Mr. West's theory on the dating of the Sphinx at Giza.

NEW YORK LECTURE SERIES (SPRING 1994)

March 25: Rushdi Said, Egypt's foremost authority on the hydrology of the Nile, will talk on the *"The Nile: Life and Death on the River."* Kevorkian Center, 6:30 p.m.

April 6: Deborah Sweeney, Curator of Egyptian art, Bible Lands Museum, Jerusalem, *"Egyptian Antiquities in the New Bible Lands Museum"*. Uris Center Auditorium, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Avenue at 81st Street, 6:00 p.m.

April 16: ARCE All-Day Workshop: "Egypt in New York City," three lectures by Robert S. Bianchi: *"Prelude to New York's Egyptomania"*; *"Cleopatra's Needle"*; *"The Temple of Dendur."* \$25 for ARCE members, \$35 for non-members. Call the ARCE office in New York for details.

May 3: ARCE ANNUAL LECTURE, Dorothea Arnold, Metropolitan Museum of Art, *"The Models of Meketre: A New Interpretation."* Institute of Fine Arts, 1 East 78th Street, 6:30 p.m.

MUSEUM NEWS

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, presents *The Gold of Meroe*. In an ancient kingdom that flourished on the Upper Nile, the Nubian queen, Amanishakheto, ruled around 40-20 B.C. Her tomb treasure of precious jewelry lay undisturbed from her death until 1834, when an Italian physician/excavator found it in a large bronze basin that had been sealed into a hidden chamber of the queen's pyramid. One of the most remarkable discoveries in the ancient valley of the Nile, this treasure comprises some 200 pieces of gold and silver jewelry set with semi-precious stones, colored glass, and early glass enamel.

Upon its discovery, this treasure from the kingdom of Meroe was divided between the royal collections of Bavaria and Prussia; with the reunification of Germany, it has been brought together again. This is the first exhibition of the material outside of Germany. The exhibit will continue until April 3, 1994. For Further information call (212) 879-5500.

The Newark Museum will be the first venue for the only New Jersey-New York area showing of "Ancient Nubia: Egypt's Rival in Africa." The exhibition will run from January 27 through April 17, 1994. The museum will feature a number of public events in conjunction with the exhibition. For further information call, (201)-596-6550.

The Newark Museum exhibition in their Junior Gallery called "Stepping into Ancient Egypt: the House of the Artist Pushed" has been extended through August 14, 1994.

The University of California at Berkeley, Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology, will present, Focus on Egypt's Past: The Excavations of George Reisner, 1899-1905. The exhibit will consist

of a two-part display of artifacts and photos from the renowned archeologist's work in Egypt. Part I will run through April 4, 1994 and part II through May 2, 1994. For further information call (510) 643-7648.

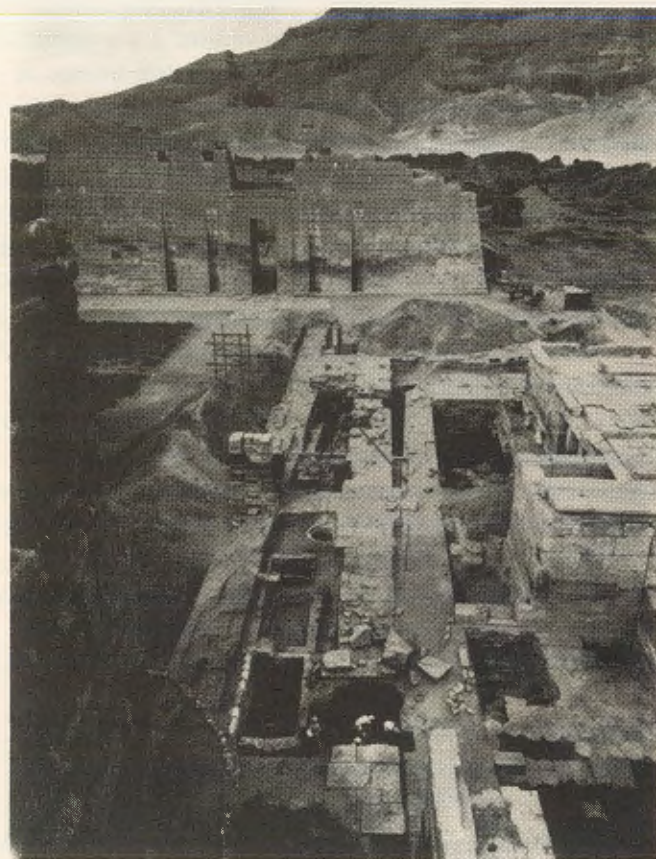
Members of the staff and Visiting Committee of the Department of Ancient Egyptian, Nubian, and Near Eastern Art of the **Museum of Fine Arts, Boston**, have established a lecture series entitled *The Friends of Egyptian Art*. The organization provides an opportunity for people in the Boston area to gain a greater familiarity with the Museum's collection and with current research being conducted both by the Museum staff and scholars from around the world.

Seven scheduled lectures will be held approximately once per month from October to June. Membership dues are \$60.00 per person for a one-year membership. The remaining scheduled lectures for 1993-94 are: March 2, 7:30p.m., **Dorothea Arnold**, Metropolitan Museum of Art, "Models of Daily Life? Interpretation of the Models of Meketre"; April 20, 7:30p.m., **Klaus Parlasca**, Frankfurt, Germany, "A Treasure of Two Cultures: The Museum of Fine Arts' new mummy mask"; June 1, 7:30p.m., **Charles Bonnet**, Geneva University Excavations in the Sudan: Recent work at Kerma. For further information, call (617) 267-9300, ext. 329.

In September of 1993, **The Oriental Institute** of the University of Chicago announced the recovery of valuable field records from an excavation believed to have been lost in the former East Berlin for 50 years.

According to the press release, the records document the work of an Oriental Institute expedition at the sacred site of Medinet Habu from 1926 to 1932. Artifacts from the excavation were divided between the Oriental Institute and the Cairo Museum, while the records were taken to Berlin by German researchers working for the Oriental Institute. However, the researcher's plans to publish the records were never carried out because the documents and study notes were reported to have been destroyed during the bombing of Berlin in World War II. After the reunification of Germany in 1990, the records were located and German officials offered to give them to the Oriental Institute, thereby reuniting an important collection of Egyptian antiquities with its documentation.

"The archaeological record includes both artifacts and field records. Having the field records is of supreme importance because they tell us the context in which the artifacts were found," said **William Sumner**, Director of the Oriental Institute. "We know



View of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago's Excavations at Medinet Habu to the east of the Great Temple. The Eastern High Gate of the complex is visible in the left foreground. 1927-8.

from the field records, for instance, in which strata the artifacts were found; we know which artifacts were found together and what their relationship was. We also know what kind of building the artifacts were found in—a temple, a home, or a workshop.

The Oriental Institute excavated more than 5,000 artifacts at Medinet Habu.

Emily Teeter, Assistant Curator of the Oriental Institute Museum traveled to Berlin late this summer to collect the documents, and is one of the scholars examining them. She said, "This happy development allows the objects from Medinet Habu finally to be studied and cataloged. The rediscovery of the field notes makes it possible to supply the vital data about where and under what circumstances individual objects were discovered and to incorporate the objects into the history of Egypt."

EGYPT IN THE NEWS

King Tut Gets New Threads

In the January 1994 issue of *Art & Antiques* magazine, reporter **Ted Loos** announced that a group of textile experts in the Netherlands is trying to recreate the wardrobe of King Tutankhamen from the

few existing garments in museums and the scraps of fabric found in his celebrated tomb. "We can now identify about sixty-five percent of what was in the grave," said project head **Gillian Vogelsang-Eastwood** of the Textile Research Center in Leiden.

"From what we've gotten so far, it will radically change our views of what Tut and the court looked like in the royal costumes of the day."

The all-volunteer group of scientists from around the world have created cotton mock-ups as they piece together each outfit.

Eventually, the royal threads will be part of an exhibit called "The Clothes of the Pharaohs," and one day **Vogelsang-Eastwood** hopes to mount a show featuring just Tutankhamen's wardrobe.

Job of Luring More Tourists Given to Egyptian Pharaohs

In the December 29, 1993 edition of the *Austin American Statesman* Associated Press reporter, and ARCE member, **Mimi Mann** reported on how Egypt's royal mummies once were barred from public view to prevent tourists from ogling a national treasure. Now they're being put back on display to lure tourists frightened away by extremist attacks.

Antiquities officials said 11 pharaohs and queens, including Ramses II could go on display as early as February inside a refurbished Mummy Room in Cairo's Egyptian Museum.

The royal mummies were last seen by the public in 1980, after a visit by Egypt's then-president, **Anwar Sadat**. He made an off hand remark that he didn't think once great kings should be used as tourist come-ons and Antiquities officials sealed the mummy room.

Egypt's royal mummies collection comprises 27 remains found in two caches late last century in southern Egypt.

Mohammed Salah, director of the Egyptian Museum, said the mummies will be shown every respect when they go on display. Each has a specially designed case that takes into account the specific needs of the mummy, Egypt's climate and conditions that existed inside the original tomb.

Before, mummies were displayed under bright lights. Now, subtle lighting will highlight only faces, hands and toes.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Edebiyat, The Journal of Middle Eastern Literatures, is the only journal that includes work on all Middle Eastern literatures. After an absence of some years, the publication has been relaunched. The journal provides a forum for writing on Middle Eastern literatures of all periods. It will publish articles,

translations and brief communications, with an emphasis on high quality and attention to current critical debate.

Edebiyat will appear regularly twice a year. The next issue will include papers on the theme of the journey in Middle Eastern literatures, on East-West cultural and literary contacts, and on religious and political poetry in various traditions.

The Editors; **Julie Meisami**, University of Oxford, The Oriental Institute, and **Michael Beard**, Department of English, University of North Dakota, encourage unsolicited submissions comparing Middle Eastern and Western literatures and on relations between literatures and other arts and the media (e.g. visual arts, music, theatre and film) that are original and exciting.

For subscription information contact: **Harwood Academic Publishers**, c/o STBS, Order Department, P.O. Box 786, Cooper Station, New York, NY 10276 or call (800)-545-8398

William J. Murnane, Associate Professor of History, Memphis State University; and **Charles C. Van Siclen III**, *The Boundary Stelae of Akhenaten*. (Kegan Paul International, Studies in Egyptology, 1993: \$127.50)

The fifteen known boundary stelae of Akhenaten, discovered at the beginning of the twentieth century, were incompletely served by the publications that first made them known. Presenting the results of the authors' work at El-Amarna from 1983 to 1989, making fresh copies of the inscriptions and studying the sites of the stelae, this volume includes a definitive new edition of the texts of the inscriptions with modern translations, together with a wide-ranging analysis of the history which inspired and is reflected in these monuments.

Aidan Dodson, *The Canopic Equipment of the Kings of Egypt*. (Kegan Paul International, Studies in Egyptology, November 1993: \$110.00)

This volume documents and discusses all equipment made or used to contain the embalmed internal organs of the kings of ancient Egypt. Such canopics are of historical as well as artistic import, one set of jars being key evidence of the existence of a new pharaoh of the Third Intermediate Period. The first part of the book traces the morphological development of the containers used in kingly burials. The architectural arrangements made for the equipment are also examined and illustrated, and certain points of history and archaeology relating to royal burials are discussed in detail. The second part catalogues all known canopic items belonging to the kings of Egypt, from

the Fourth Dynasty to the Twenty-Sixth. Full details of material, dimensions, provenance, present location and bibliography are given. The work includes contributions by **Dr. Otto Schaden**, **Mr. Edwin Brock** and **Dr. Mark Collier**.

Peter Der Manuelian, *Living in the Past, Studies in Archaism of the Egyptian Twenty-Sixth Dynasty*. (Kegan Paul International, Studies in Egyptology, December 1993: \$93.50)

Living in the Past is the phenomenon that underlines this study, which focuses on the causes of the Egyptian archaizing spirit that reached its climax under the Saite Twenty-Sixth Dynasty (664-525 B.C.), resurrecting elements from earlier stages of Egyptian civilization. These elements, which had long fallen out of use, include everything from earlier stages of the language to artistic styles and motifs, and to funerary practices. Part I covers general questions concerning Saite archaism as a whole, such as the wide variety of epigraphic and orthographic features of the text of this period. The second part provides a grammatical analysis of both the royal and private texts in the corpus, including a morphological attempt to organize the verbal system of Saite secular Egyptian. The third part allows a detailed look at the royal historical stelae of Dynasty 26 with new photographs, facsimile drawings, computer-generated hieroglyphic copies for textbook use, transliteration and commentary.

The Kentucky Anthropological Research Facility announces the publication of *Kulubnarti I: The Architectural Remains*, by William Y. Adams. This is the first of three volumes that will report on the excavations carried out by the University of Kentucky on the island of Kulubnarti, about 130 km upstream from Wadi Halfa, in 1969 and 1979. The present volume describes and illustrates the outstandingly well preserved castles, *kourfas*, houses, and churches at the main Kulubnarti village and 19 other sites on the island. Included are descriptions and illustrations of the murals in the Kulubnarti church, most of which have not previously been reported.

Kulubnarti I and the succeeding volumes should be of interest to all scholars concerned with the late medieval and early modern periods, since the Kulubnarti sites are the only remains in the Sudan that span the late Christian and post-Christian periods, and that have been systematically excavated.

The volume sells for \$35.00 including shipping and handling. Orders may be sent directly to the Kentucky Anthropological Research Facility, c/o Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0024.

YEAR END APPEAL

The 1993 Year-End Appeal provides an opportunity for members to respond to ARCE current development drive, which aims to raise \$2 million in private funds in order to secure a match in federal funds of \$500,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities. This year more members than ever responded to the appeal since it was inaugurated in 1990, and ARCE raised more than \$10,000 for the Building Fund and for the Endowment. All year-end contributions are eligible for the NEH match.

The Building Fund is one part of the Development Drive. Contributions to the Building Fund, which is set at \$8000,000 will enable ARCE to pay off the loan it secured in order to purchase the lease on the new offices in Cairo and to renovate them as well as the Director's residence (which the old ARCE office will become). The General Endowment aims to raise \$750,000 in order to provide an endowment for the United States operations of ARCE.

As a result of the 1993 Year-End Appeal, the Building Fund garnered \$8,500 while donations to the General Endowment amounted to \$2,915.

Those contributing to the Building Fund (\$500 and above) were:

Dr. and Mrs. Elie Abemayor
Florence Friedman
Charles Herzer
Janet Johnson and Don Whitcomb
Martha Kellner
Donald Kunz
Barbara Mertz
David and Nan Ray
Christiana Walford

Those contributing to the General Endowment (contributions of \$100 or more marked with an asterisk) were:

Norma Ackel
Klaus Aichele*
Marti Lu Allen
Barbara Bell*
Al Berens
Ann Harding Bowmann
Carmine Bracale*
L. Carl Brown*
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Couillard*
Leo Depuydt
Odile Duff
Stephen Emmel
Linda Feinstone*
Jane Ferencik
Cadrin Gill
Nimet Habachy*
James Hoffmeier*

Ann Jaffin
Virginia D. Joy
Thomas Judson*
Carol Kirschenbaum
Diana Larkin
Victoria La Sala*
Paul Edwin LeRoy
Erik Lieber*
Christine Lilyquist
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mansfield
Richard C. and Holly Martin
John K. McDonald*
Kathryn Muller
Dorinda Oliver*
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Precht*
Gay Robins*
Catharine Roehrig
Joseph Sherry*
David Silverman*
Michael Suleiman
Janet Thorpe
Dr. and Mrs. Ken Toepfer*
Louis Turner II
Joan Yancar
Sophia Yodis
Mostafa Zayid

OBITUARIES

Prof. Bernard V. Bothmer, one of the great figures in Egyptology and specifically Egyptian art history, died in New York City on December 7, 1993 after a long illness. Former chief curator of Egyptian art at the Brooklyn Museum and Lila Acheson Wallace Professor of Ancient Egyptian Art at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, Prof. Bothmer was responsible for creating an appreciation of the art of the Late Period, and organized a famous exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum entitled "Egyptian Sculpture of the Late Period" in 1960. He was known for the attention he paid his students and the high standards he expected of them. He was also a devoted member of ARCE, having been a member since 1950, and always insisted that his students join the organization. He served in various capacities in ARCE—as executive secretary for a number of years, treasurers, and then finally as the head of the Cairo office when it operated on a part-time schedule in the 1950's. He inaugurated the series of "Annual Lectures" at ARCE in 1987.

Prof. Bothmer was a charismatic teacher with high standards. He was critical of shoddy work. Once satisfied that a student or colleague was serious, he proved generous with his time and advice. His death marks a passing of an era.

Memorial services were held in his honor in New York at the Institute of Fine Arts and at the Cairo Office of the ARCE on February 6, 1994. Speakers at the New York ceremony included Jack Josephson, Dietrich Von Bothmer, Donald Hansen, Paul Stanwick, Richard Fazzini, and Harry James. In Cairo, the speakers were Mark Easton, Carla Burri, director of the Italian Cultural Center, and Rainer Stadelmann, director of the German Archaeological Institute. More than thirty colleagues and old friends attended.

Terry Walz

We were very sorry to learn of the death of **Sally (Mrs. Bedford) Johnson**, a long-time member of ARCE and a long-time student of Egyptology, who died in December 1993 after a long illness. Mrs. Johnson was the author of a recently published work on the cobra and was a life member of ARCE, having been one the earliest members to join when life memberships were created in 1987. Sally Johnson was also a thoughtful contributor to ARCE lectures and symposia in recent years, and she and her husband attended many of them.

CHAPTER NEWS

Southern California

In March, 1994, **Dr. Carol Redmount**, Assistant Prof., University of California, Berkeley, will address the chapter. Her subject will be "The Second Intermediate Period in The Delta At Wadi Tumilat". In July, "Ancient Egyptian Heritage: Black Athena—Truth or Fiction" will be the focus of the Sixth Annual ARCE/SC and Museum of Natural History all day Saturday symposium. The day will be shared between Dr. Antonio Loprieno, Prof. of Egyptology at UCLA and Dr. Manfred Bietak, Director of the Austrian Archaeological Institute, Cairo and Prof. of Egyptology at the University of Vienna. For Further information, contact Noel Sweitzer, president of the chapter, (213) 231-1104.

Washington, D.C.

This spring, **Dr. Ann Macy Roth**, presently with the Classics Department of Howard University, will present a lecture on "Old Kingdom Tombs and Tomb Building." This lecture will be co-sponsored by the Washington Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. Date, time and location will be announced.

For further information, contact Francis Niedenuhr, president of the chapter at (202) 363-5196 or Brad G. Leissa, secretary-treasurer at (202) 686-3898.

North Texas

February marked NT/ARCE first's anniversary. The monthly lecture was presented by ARCE member **Alan May** who spoke on "Royal Sculpture of the 18th Dynasty".

Dr. Donald P. Ryan of Pacific Lutheran University will be featured in a weekend event March 24-26. He will present a program on the Valley of the Kings and other topics such as ancient rope making and Belzoni which were featured in several of his recent articles for KMT magazine.

In April, **Dr. Karl Petruso**, University of Texas, Arlington, will present a lecture to the chapter on "Archeological Field Techniques".

For further information, contact **Jim Murray**, president of the chapter, (817) 561-1522.

South Texas

For Further information, contact **Polly Price**, secretary of the chapter, (512) 657-2428.

Tucson, Arizona

The exhibition of the Harer Collection of Egyptian Art: "Temple, Tomb and Dwelling" and the associated lectures which were held in Tucson during fall 1993 were extremely successful. The exhibition attracted thousands of visitors and many of the lectures were standing room only events. Speakers included **Drs. Gerry D. Scott, Richard Wilkinson, Eugene Cruz-Urbe, Nancy Thomas, and Robert Bianchi**.

On March 13, **Dr. Emily Teeter** will present a lecture on "The Search for Medinet Habu." For further information contact chapter president **Dr. Richard Wilkinson**, Harvill 347, The University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 or call (602) 621-3933.

THE NEWS FROM CAIRO



The pace of events at ARCE Cairo over the period has varied from brisk to frantic.

Fellows

Our clearances were assured verbally this year long before receipt of official written approval. Both **Ibrahim Sadek** and **Amira Khattab** have managed this issue successfully on two different levels. We have received our clearances in a timely fashion and only minor issues regarding specific fellows remain in dispute. The following Fellows have already arrived in Cairo; **Walter Tice Armbrust** (ARCE), Topic: History of Egyptian Cinema: 1930-1960; **Elizabeth Bishop** (ARCE), Topic: Talking Shop: Egyptian Advisors and Soviet Engineers at the Aswan High Dam; **Clarissa C. Burt** (ARCE), Topic: Contemporary Poetry in Egypt Since 1967: The Dynamics of Poetic Experimentation; **Sheila H. Carapico** (ARCE), Topic: Pluralism, Participation, and Civic Networks: Community Betterment as Democratic Activism in Egypt and the Arab World; **Michael A. Frishkopf** (ARCE), Topic: A comparative Study of Sufi Music in Cairo; **David Douglas Haldane** (ARCE), Topic: Arab Ships and Seamanship in the Eastern Mediterranean A.D. 570-1171; **Yaseen A. Noorani** (ARCE), Topic: Form and Ideology in Neoclassical Colonial Literature; **Matthew W. Simonds** (ARCE), Topic: Muhammad Murtada al-Zabidi (1732-1791): Biography and Background; **Nahla M. Zaki** (ARCE), Topic: A Theoretical and Experimental Study on the Piping Irrigation Systems in Under-Developed Country.

We had no problem getting desired clearances for expeditions through the EAO during the past year. **Amira** continues her superb work for us. I had developed a close relationship with the past Chairman of the EAO, **Dr. Mohamed Bakr**, and we had a number of shared Egyptological interests. I have now

begun to develop the same cooperative spirit with **Dr. Bakr's** successor, **Dr. Nur el-Din**, with the head of Pharaonic antiquities, **Dr. Ali Hassan**, and others.

Renovation of New Facility

Mr. Ibrahim Sadek has been given full responsibility for the renovation of the new ARCE facility which will exceed 10,000 sq. feet. Construction should be completed early in 1994. The area designated for the Computer Center (some five rooms) had been completed and the Computer Center have moved in. The area is superb. The temporary residence area is also completed. We hope to move the staff offices by the end of December, and complete the reception area, library and dark room by late January. Current ARCE space will then be restored as a new Director's residence. Deadlines could slip modestly, but the project is on track.

Lectures and Courses

We have had excellent attendance at our Fall lecture series. **Douglas Haldane** (ARCE Fellow) and **Cheryl Haldane** of the Institute of Nautical Archeology have drawn capacity crowds for their presentations on Nautical Archaeology. They are attempting to set up an office in Alexandria of the Institute of Nautical Archeology for long-term research and conservation of submerged antiquities. I visited the EAO Chairman with the Haldanes and we submitted preliminary paperwork for the EAO Permanent Committee approval "in principle" for the INA to get established. The EAO Permanent Committee has approved the INA's request to establish and institute office and program in Egypt.

Visiting scholar **Dr. James Harrell** of the University of Toledo, presented a special lecture entitled "A Survey of Roman Quarries in the Eastern Desert of Egypt". A new lecture series by **Dr. Jocelyn Gohary** began in September entitled "Life in Ancient Egypt". **Jocelyn** was also kind enough to lead two tours to the Egyptian Museum in December. **Dr. Omar El-Hakim** joined us again in September with a course consisting of 4 combined lectures with tours on "Islamic Architecture". **William Lyster** presented a five-week course on "Islamic Miniature Painting" followed by a new course on "A History of Muslim Egypt."

Other lectures presented in the Fall were: **Prof. Dr. Abdel Moneim A. Syed**, Professor of Egyptology, Faculty of Arts, University of Alexandria, "In Search of a Pharaonic port on the Red Sea Shores"; **Dr. Edwin C. Brock**, Director, Canadian Institute in Egypt, "Post-Amarna Royal Sarcophagi"; **Dr. Omar**



Peter Dorman, Director of Chicago House, visiting the ARCE office in Cairo.

Al-Hakim, Ph.D. Architect, "Vernacular Architecture and Well-Being"; **Dr. Peter F. Dorman**, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, "The succession of High Priests of Amun in the Reign of Thutmosis III"; **Dr. Robert Bianchi**, Brooklyn Museum, "A Reexamination of the Art of the Old Kingdom and The First Intermediate Period"; **Dr. Peter Der Manuelian**, Assistant Curator, Department of Ancient Egyptian, Nubian and Near Eastern Art, Museum of Fine Arts, "The Museum of Fine Arts Boston and Giza Necropolis: Old Excavations and New Technologies"; **Ms. Susan Weeks**, Archeology Illustrator, "Egyptian Silver Folk Jewelry"; **Ms. Nairy Hampikian**, German Archeological Institute, "Restoration work of the Mausoleum and Minaret of As-Sahih Nigm Al-Din Ayyub"; **Prof. Afaf Marsot**, Professor of History, University of California at Los Angeles, "Popular Attitude Toward Authority"; **Ms. Kasma El-Bakry**, Movie Director, "Alexandria: Center of Intellect from Alexander to Justinian."

Antiquities Fund

The U.S. Congress passed legislation last fall authorizing the use of \$15,000,000 in LE funds for the preservation and restoration of Egyptian Antiquities. I have been working on the concept of an ARCE proposal ever since.

In early May 1993, ARCE responded to USAID's request that nonprofit organizations express their interest in the proposed Egyptian Antiquities Fund and obtained a copy of USAID's RFP was issued May 12, 1993. On June 24, 1993, ARCE submitted its bid proposal to USAID. The final 300 page submission was drawn together in less than a month by **Terry**

Walz, Lew Staples and me and Ms. Cynthia Shartzer. Cynthia was Archaeological Grants Administrator for ACOR in Jordan and was instrumental in creating a thoroughly professional submission.

In the ten months since the Congressional legislation in Autumn 1992, an enormous amount of work has gone into developing ARCE's project proposal. In September 1993, AID notified ARCE that it had been selected for negotiation. Negotiations have been completed and the grant award was signed by ARCE and AID on November 3rd.

As we move to implement the AID/ARCE grant, we will be required to harvest ARCE consortium talent to make restoration programs work. I would hope that we can find roles for a variety of younger Americans to participate in these projects so that they may

upgrade their contacts and skills (under senior guidance) to prepare them for work in Egypt in the years ahead.

Library

We have recruited a new librarian, Mr. Sherif Geballa, whose untimely and tragic death on September 1, 1993 left us in shock. Sherif and I had worked closely starting a major overhaul of the library prior to moving to the new facility. We had increased the binding of damaged or unbound volumes, made considerable new purchases, incorporated several thousand uncarded books into the collection, prepared a list of volumes we hope will be donated and started planning



Ibrahim Sadek, the Assistant Director for Policy and Liaison, attends the signing.



In this picture, Mark is surrounded by (from left to right), Barbara Fudge, Ibrahim, Hassan and Ahmad.



A new employee in the ARCE office is Cynthia Sharzer, Grant Administrator for the Egyptian Antiquities Fund.



With Cynthia Sharzer (l) and Sawsan Abdel Naby (r) overlooking, Mark Easton signed the agreement that created the Egyptian Antiquities Fund.

for layout and organization of the new library. In this we were greatly assisted by Hammam F. Hassan, our assistant librarian, and Mrs. Meridith Sarris, the wife of the new Pfizer representative who is an active and devoted volunteer in the library. Requests for donations and assistance have been developed and will be provided through the Newsletter. The next three years will see an enormous expansion of our efforts in Cairo. We will continue to place priority on clearances and services for our expeditions and fellows. The new facility should enrich the services we can offer both. It will also allow for a major outreach effort to bring into the new center Egyptian scholars both to give lectures and seminars and to attend them. The same will be true of Cairo based US scholars and academic groups from the U.S. wanting to use our conference and auditorium facilities. A new agreement is being negotiated with the Ford Foundation and our computer center outreach program to Egyptian academics and institutions. The USIA program is expanding and must be fully serviced.

Other News

Time and work pressures have precluded visiting as many expeditions as I would have wished this year. In November both Ibrahim Sadek and I participated in Chicago House Thanksgiving festivities. Private visits have included Memphis, Abu Sir, Abu Roach, Sakkara, Giza, Tanis, Bubastis, and Tell el-Muqdam.

We have developed a new ARCE protocol which greatly expands our activities, role and rights. We have initiated discussions with the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and hope to have the protocol signed early in 1994.



DEVELOPMENT NEWS

CALIFORNIA: In July, 1993, Dr. Afaf Lutfi al-Sayid Marsot, former president of ARCE, hosted Dr. Terry Walz and Marjorie Adams to a reception and dinner at her home during their development tour in California. Approximately forty guests attended the lecture presented by Dr. Walz highlighting the background and activities of the American Research Center in Egypt. Guests included Egyptian Americans in the entertainment industry, private business, academia and tourism.



Terry Walz and Marjorie Adams with Fifi and Alain Marsot, in their home after the fund raising party the Marsot's hosted in July 1993.

Corporate and institutional development calls were made at companies such as Hughes, Bechtel, U.S. Arab Chamber of Commerce (Pacific) in San Francisco, Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles County Museum of Art and the University of California at Los Angeles among others. Individual development calls were also conducted with the support of Board Members Mark Lehner, Bruce Ludwig, and Adina Savin. In addition, Terry and Marjorie also visited with Noel Sweitzer who is president of the highly successful and visible Southern California chapter.

A follow-up trip was just completed by Marjorie in January 1994 and a reception for ARCE is currently being planned for mid-year as a result of this visit.

VIRGINIA: In August, 1993, due to the vivacious and kind efforts of Ms. Laney Kaminer, Dr. Betsy Bryan, who traveled from Baltimore, and Dr. Charles Smith in Charlottesville, Virginia, Terry Walz and Marjorie Adams were hosted at a reception at the Farmington Country Club in which Terry gave another presentation on the activities of ARCE. The evening brought together a distinguished crowd of Charlottesville residents. As a result, a tour to Egypt is being planned in 1995. Additionally, Marjorie and Terry met with a Virginia corporation interested in ARCE activities.

COLORADO: During October, 1993, Dr. Walz also presented a lecture in Denver, Colorado sponsored by the Egyptian Study Society under the leadership of Dennis McDonald. During his stay in Denver, Terry was hosted at a special dinner by Ann and Bob Lowdermilk, who also took time from his busy schedule to show him some of the most picturesque parts of the Denver mountain area. The Egyptian Study Society, which meets at the Denver Museum of Natural History, has an active program of lectures on Egypt's ancient culture.

TEXAS: The North Texas Chapter of ARCE hosted Dr. Mark Lehner for a lecture on October 17th at Southern Methodist University's Hughes-Trigg Auditorium organized by the excellent efforts of Jim Murray and his team in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. The lecture, attended by area residents, was enjoyed by all. Following the lecture, Dr. Lehner, Marjorie Adams and Jim Murray made several development calls in the area and assisted with the planning strategy for the North Texas Chapter Development team. Our thanks to Jim Murray, Fred Wendorf and the North Texas Chapter for their warm hospitality. Special thanks to Dr. Lehner for taking the time to assist us in our development efforts.

TENNESSEE: A visit was made by Terry Walz and Marjorie Adams to Olan and Norma Mills of Chattanooga. Further details highlighted in "major donations".

CAIRO, EGYPT: Marjorie Adams most recent visit to Cairo in December, 1993, began with a luncheon hosting area corporations and institutions for an update on ARCE activities and the building fund followed by a tour of the new building. Barbara Fudge, who organized the luncheon on behalf of Marjorie at the Sheppard's Hotel, was a great success.

Presentations were given by Mark Easton, Cairo Director; Marjorie Adams, Development Officer; and Dr. Ibrahim Sadek who is overseeing the impressive building project.

Some of the corporations represented at the luncheon and tour included Otis Elevator Company, Exxon Chemical, Chemical Bank, Bechtel Egypt, General Electric, Kamel Law Offices, and Pfizer.

Other development activities in Cairo included meetings with Bechtel Egypt, IBM, Otis Elevator, Amoco, Mobil Egypt, General Electric Company, Exxon, AT&T and Chemical Bank.

THREE MAJOR DONATIONS

The Marilyn M. Simpson Charitable Trust

ARCE learned in October that the Marilyn M. Simpson Charitable Trust would provide a gift and a pledge totalling \$100,000 for capital improvements during 1993-94. The Executive Committee recently voted to name the new library of the ARCE Cairo Center the "William Kelly and Marilyn M. Simpson Library" in appreciation of the donation.

As Janet Johnson, President of ARCE, remarked, "this is a splendid endorsement of our work and a wonderful gesture of the part of Prof. Simpson." Dr. Kelly Simpson has for many years served as a member of the Board of Governors.

Olan and Norma Mills

Olan and Norma Mills of Chattanooga have notified Terry Walz, Executive Director of ARCE, that they were giving \$25,000 to the Building Fund and \$10,000 for the Development Drive in 1993 and pledged similar amounts in 1994. Dr. Johnson noted that the donation for the Building Fund "will significantly help us in the purchase of the lease of the new offices in Cairo, and the donation to the Development Drive will allow us to continue raising funds for the building and the other endowments we have established. We are exceedingly grateful to the Mills for this gift." Mrs. Mills was a member of the Board of Governors during 1989-91.

Reuben L. and Norma Kershaw

Mr. and Mrs. Kershaw have recently given \$11,000 to the Building Fund, and in appreciation of this gift, the Center has named its new conference room, "The Kershaw Conference Room." As the Kershaws wrote in a letter enclosing the check, "we are looking forward to visiting the new office at 2 Midan Simon Bolivar. May the renovation proceed as planned so that the many important activities of the American Research Center in Egypt can be pursued in a spacious and appropriate facility." Norma Kershaw, who has served on the ARCE Board, has worked tirelessly and for many years served on the board of the Archaeological Institute of America, and is currently the Liaison Officer for the AIA and ARCE.

In her letter of thanks to the Kershaws, Janet Johnson wrote, "this is a lovely and timely gift for which we are grateful."



ARCE REPORTS

1. *Quseir al-Qadim 1978: Preliminary Report*. D. S. Whitcomb and J. H. Johnson. 1979. Pp. 352, 57 figures, 89 plates. Paper. \$15.50
2. *Mendes I. R. K. Holz, D. Stieglitz, D. P. Hansen, E. Ochsenchlager*. 1980. Pp. xxi + 83, 40 plates, indexes. Cloth. ISBN 0-936770-02-3. \$45.00
4. *Cities of the Delta, Part 1: Naukratis: Preliminary Report on the 1977-78 and 1980 Seasons*. W. Coulson, A. Leonard, Jr. 1981. Pp. xiv + 108, 46 illus., 10 plates. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-080-4. \$16.00
5. *Cities of the Delta, Part 2: Mendes: Preliminary Report on the 1979 and 1980 Seasons*. K. L. Wilson. 1982. Pp. xiii + 43, 35 illus. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-083-9. \$14.50
6. *Cities of the Delta, Part 3: Tell el-Maskhuta: Preliminary Report on the Wadi Tumilat Project 1978-1979*. J. S. Holladay, Jr. 1982. Pp. x + 160, 3 foldouts, 46 plates. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-084-7. \$22.25
7. *Quseir al-Qadim 1980*. D. S. Whitcomb, J. H. Johnson. 1982. Pp. 418. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-112-6. \$23.50
8. *Fustāt Expedition Final Report. Vol. 1: Catalogue of Filters*. George T. Scanlon. 1986. Pp. x + 153, 24 plates. Paper. ISBN 0-936770-13-9. \$23.50
Cloth. \$32.50
9. *Archaeological Investigations at El-Hibeh 1980: Preliminary Report*. Robert J. Wenke. 1984. Pp. xii + 142, 12 plates. LC 84-050291. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-154-1. \$23.50
Cloth. ISBN 0-89003-155-X. \$32.50
10. *The Tomb Chamber of HSW the Elder: The Inscribed Material at Kom el-Hisn, Part 1: Plates. Ancient Naukratis, Volume 3*. David P. Silverman. 1989. Pp. ix + 146 (78 photos, 114 line figs., 2 foldouts). Cloth. ISBN 0-936770-17-1. \$29.50
11. *Fustāt Expedition Final Report, Volume 2: Fustāt-C*. Władysław Kubiak and George T. Scanlon. 1989. Pp. x + 101 (68 photos, 45 line figs., 6 foldouts, color frontispiece). Cloth. ISBN 0-936770-21-X. \$32.50
12. *Deir el-Ballas: Preliminary Report on the Deir el-Ballas Expedition, 1980-1986*. Peter Lacovara. 1990. Pp. x + 67 (including figures) + 17 plates + 5 plans in pocket. Cloth. ISBN 24-4. \$29.50

ARCE CATALOGS

1. *The Luxor Museum of Ancient Egyptian Art Catalogue*. James F. Romano and others. 1979. Pp. xv + 219, 16 color plates, 169 illus. Cloth. ISBN 0-913696-30-7. \$20.00
2. *A Catalogue of the Scientific Manuscripts in the Egyptian National Library, Part I: A Critical Handlist of the Scientific Collections*. D. A. King. 1981. Pp. xx + 781 (Arabic), xviii + 18 (English). Paper. \$40.00
3. *Catalog of the Islamic Coins, Glass Weights, Dies and Medals in the Egyptian National Library, Cairo*. N. D. Nicol, R. el-Nabarawy, J. L. Bacharach. 1982. Pp. xxviii + 314 (English); xv (Arabic); 28 plates. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-114-2. \$39.50
4. *Mathematical Astronomy in Medieval Yemen: A Bibliographical Survey*. D. A. King. 1983. Pp. xiv + 98, 10 plates. Paper. ISBN 0-89003-098-7. \$17.00
5. *A Survey of the Scientific Manuscripts in the Egyptian National Library*. D. A. King. 1986. Pp. xiv + 332. Paper. ISBN 0-936770-12-0. \$49.50
Cloth. ISBN 0-936770-14-7. \$59.50
6. *An Historical Bibliography of Egyptian Prehistory*. K. R. Weeks. 1985. Pp. xxii + 138. Paper. ISBN 0-936770-11-2. \$15.00
7. *Greek Painted Pottery from Naukratis in Egyptian Museums*. Marjorie Susan Venit. 1989. Pp. xiv + 300 (85 photos, 391 line drawings, 66 line profiles). Cloth. ISBN 0-936770-19-8. \$49.50

ARCE PUBLICATIONS

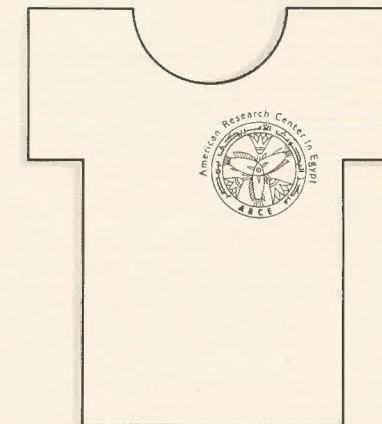
8. *Averroes' Middle Commentary on Aristotle's Prior Analytics*. M. M. Kassem. Completed, revised and annotated by C. E. Butterworth, and A. A. Haridi. 1983. Pp. 43 (English) + 382 (Arabic). Paper. ISBN 0-93677-006-6. \$17.50

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